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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Is Civilization Suiciding?

Dr. Cutten Arouses Colgate

He Would not Save the Unfit

But Yield Weak to Disease

Evil Rates as Real as Good

Yet Hope Lies in Reversal

PRESIDENT GEORGE BARTON CUTTEN of Colgate University declares that in its unwarranted preservation of the unfit modern civilization is committing suicide. He ranks philanthropists and physicians, modern warfare's merciful eliminations, and legislation which permits the unfit greater ease in their unfitness, as capital mistakes. These are civilization's blows against "nature's natural checks to insure the survival of the fittest." Dr. Cutten tells the students at Colgate's 117th convocation what he believes to be outstanding danger. He warns that what amounts to a radical change must come in the social approach to many public questions—The tendency to eliminate natural checks must be replaced by "higher controls" if civilization is to survive.

¶ Dr. Cutten, making himself a storm center by his words, marshals the facts as he appraises them. He explains that nature provides checks in the form of natural selection, under which so-called law only the fittest survive. Hardships of all kinds, such as glacial periods, hostile races and innumerable adversities remove the unfit. "That method is very efficient, if callous, and in the long run probably not so cruel as the method of permitting the unfit to multiply and having them suffer afterward." Dr. Cutten knows that his thesis is a solemn one, but he indicates his belief that even the wisest of men may accept it—He says, "Leaders are men of sorrows who are acquainted with grief."

¶ President Cutten piles up his evidence with cumulative force. He says that with the reduction of the natural scourges of mankind, we are left with a protected rather than a resistant human race. If anything happens to the protection, the race is doomed. Take the feeble-minded. Nature would quickly wipe them out of existence if allowed. Social insurance is full of dangers. Old-age protection he sees as allowing men and women to let down. "I suppose if we were to pray intelligently, our prayer would be, 'Lord, give us more hard times.'" Dr. Cutten sees religions deteriorating even faster than morals, and showing no comeback. He is disheartened, ready to make terms with a black situation—He is like a weary astronomer who sinks his nose in the dust and calls it the best there is.

¶ This learned educator's theory is as ancient as the first meeting of worried "realists" in the days of skin clothes, and as modern as the physical scientists who would destroy anything that won't qualify in their test tubes. It is paganism masquerading as efficiency. It is the glorification of a material conclusion never proved and unprovable. For generations China's leaders have condemned the western world for sending money and supplies to save Chinese hordes from famine and pestilence. They declared it destroyed the natural balance, threatened China. But suddenly China, the light hitting in at last, turns to sanitation, drainage, road-building and the wholesome things that mean life to millions who were by nature doomed to death—Dr. Cutten espouses China's worn thesis as China herself deserts it.

¶ Dr. Cutten's old-new proposition is not an oriflamme of intelligent conquest, but of abject surrender. He meets the struggle for better conditions to which humanity has committed itself after generations of self-arousing with news that the best is the worst. He tells men they are being wrecked by their humane sympathies, destroyed on the rocks of love of their fellowman. He would refute compassion, smother faith, grant full powers to evil in order that he might support an unestablished biological tradition. Dr. Cutten yields heroic devotion to a dark theory suddenly glimpsed in a dark sky—But he brings no ray of that spiritual light for which even the materially minded look to educational leaders in these times.

¶ The fly in this ointment, which can irritate but never heal men's sores, is that evil is made paramount with good. The proposition seeks swift compromise with evil before evil overcomes all good. Dr. Cutten's theorem sets up a strange panorama of the world. Literally it presents Omnipotence working out the destiny of men with the indispensable aid of famine, pestilence, hook worm, black plague, military explosives, beriberi and housemaid's knee. If we accept malignant disease and evil as realities we side with Dr. Cutten; but if we refuse to accept them as realities and look confidently to a dispelling higher revelation of the truth about life, then we are taking up promising cudgels for men's deliverance. This educator's arresting shout is a challenge to all men to open their eyes and their minds—And the light of unfoldment has followed most often the heavy challenge of just such a clouded day.

P. & O. Continues To Use Suez Route

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 26

THE Peninsular and Oriental Lines, forming Great Britain's main steamer link with India through the Mediterranean, announced officially today it was not canceling Mediterranean passage unless directly ordered to do so by the Government.

Officials explained that the P. and O. operates mail steamers on definite schedules and could not divert the route by way of the Cape of Good Hope without great delay to mails and government penalties for delaying the mails.

A dispatch from Singapore said the Royal Dutch Line had announced it was routing its ships by way of South Africa instead of the Suez Canal. Shipping companies said the change in routing was due to the high war risk insurance premiums asked for the Suez.

President Takes Works Key Men On Month's Trip

Move Puts Responsibility for Speeding Program on Local Officers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—President Roosevelt's decision to take the two key men in his $4,000,000,000 works program away from the capital with him for a month is interpreted here as indicating that he considers that the Federal Government's duties in the great undertaking are practically over.

The announcement that WPA Administrator Harry L. Hopkins and PWA Administrator Harold L. Ickes would accompany the President not only to California but on his fishing cruise through the Panama Canal was received with considerable surprise here in view of the fact that Nov. 1 is the date the Administration has set for having 3,500,000 persons transferred from direct relief to jobs. To date less than 1,000,000 jobs have been created.

Some Interpretations

The conclusions drawn were that:

1. Responsibility for speeding up the work program will be thrust upon local governments as soon as federal allotments clear the Comptroller General's office.

2. In putting Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Ickes on his small guest list, Mr. Roosevelt wants to assure the nation that their disagreement as to how the works program should

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South Warned It Must Change Cotton Method

Urged to Make Sweeping Changes or Face Ruin by Survey Report

Old System Crushed

The peculiar plight of the majority of the producers of cotton in the Old South—which dates back to the transition of the plantation from slavery—has been studied for the past two years by three of the principal authorities on cotton tenancy. A review of the conditions they report is printed in this issue of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. *Tomorrow a second article follows summarizing their recommendations for the betterment of the share-cropper and share tenant.*

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Sept. 26—After impoverishing millions of farmers, white and black, the southern tenant system of producing America's largest commercial crop, cotton, has so far broken down in the old cotton states as to require a reorganization of farming "if the region itself is not to suffer violent ruin," according to the findings of the Committee on Minority Groups in the Economic Recovery, just published here.

"The past five years of economic depression have accentuated the problems and aggravated the evils of American cotton culture," the committee declares. "Changes in world markets and the development of substitute materials now threaten the life of the industry. The growth of cotton in the Southwest and the prospect of increasing use of machinery in tilling and picking make it certain that the ancient order of cotton culture in the old South is doomed.

Old Ways Must Go

"Sweeping changes in southern farming must come swiftly if millions of former plantation workers are not to be completely wrecked.

"The old plantation type of farm organization, the one-crop pattern, the system of tenure, of finance and production are of the unreclaimable past. They must be changed entirely if the best interests of the area are to be promoted—if the system itself is to escape dismal collapse."

The committee included: Edwin R. Embree, Chicago, president Julius Rosenwald Fund; Prof. Charles S. Johnson, department of social sciences, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., and the Rev. Dr. Will W. Alexander, Atlanta, Ga. It has been carrying on studies in cotton growing and farm tenancy in the

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Southern States Are at Crossroads on Cotton Farming

Upper Center: Ewing Galloway

Tenant Farming Proves Uninspirational

Upper Left—Childhood Has Fun but Few Opportunities. Upper Center—Negro Cotton Pickers Are Now Outnumbered by White Pickers. Upper Right—Tenant Farmers Often Are of Pioneer Stock. Lower Left—Poverty Seems a Natural Lot. Lower Center—Tenant Farmer's Shack in Bleak Surroundings. Lower right—His Needs Are Few, Likewise His Possessions

League Sets Machinery in Motion to Halt War; American Munitions Trade Put Under Control

President Is Obliged to Embargo Shipments If War Breaks Out

Follows Recent Lists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—Without deviating from the orthodox and widely accepted list of arms, munitions and instruments of war, President Roosevelt yesterday issued a proclamation defining such articles as cannot be legally manufactured and exported from the United States after Nov. 30 of this year.

This act channels the munitions trade, for the first time in American history, within lanes which can be rigidly supervised by the Federal Government in the interests of domestic and world tranquillity.

Moreover, if war should break out before the end of next February, the President is obligated to embargo the shipment to any belligerent at least of the articles on this list. He may also extend the list to cover borderline supplies of war, such as cotton, copper, steel, oil, motor-trucks, which may not strictly be "instruments of war" but are very essential war materials.

Follows Recent Lists

The National Munitions Control Board's secretariat is already studying the problems involved in including such materials in an embargo. But there is considerable recognition of the fact that, despite many difficulties, embargo of articles which in the late war were defined as contraband, would be necessary if the purposes of the neutrality act are to be achieved in any substantial measure.

The narrow list proclaimed by the President closely follows other recent lists, namely that applied to Bolivia and Paraguay in the Chaco dispute, and submitted to the Disarmament Conference by the United States as a sample catalogue for purposes of international treaties.

Under Neutrality Act

The President's action was taken under Section 2 of the Neutrality Act, and applies solely to licensing of manufacture and export in the United States. The system now established is permanent, and has no connection with the February deadline now set for an arms embargo.

It means that henceforth nowhere in the United States can a factory produce any of these articles without depositing a $500 registration fee at the State Department, and it cannot export them outside the country without first obtaining the specific permission of the Board.

However, this board can withhold neither the registration authority nor the license without due cause. Manufacturers are guaranteed a

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

What *Are* Arms?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—President Roosevelt in a proclamation issued yesterday listed the arms, munitions and implements of war for which manufacturing, importing and exporting permits must be obtained after Nov. 29 under the Neutrality Act. The categories are as follows:

Category I

1. Rifles and carbines using ammunition in excess of 26.5 caliber, and their barrels;
2. Machine guns, automatic rifles, and machine pistols of all calibers, and their barrels;
3. Guns, howitzers, and mortars of all calibers, their mountings and barrels;
4. Ammunition for the arms enumerated under (1) and (2) above, i. e., high-power steel-jacketed ammunition in excess of 26.5 caliber; filled and unfilled projectiles and propellants with a web thickness of .015 inch or greater for the projectiles of the arms enumerated under (3), above;
5. Grenades, bombs, torpedoes, and mines, filled or unfilled, and apparatus for their use or discharge;
6. Tanks, military armored vehicles, and armored trains.

Category II

Vessels of war of all kinds, including aricraft carriers and submarines.

Category III

1. Aircraft, assembled or dismantled, both heavier and lighter than air, which are designed, adapted and intended for aerial combat by the use of machine guns or of artillery, or for the carrying and dropping of bombs, or which are equipped with, or which by reason of design or construction, are prepared for, any of the appliances referred to in paragraph (2) below.

(a) Aerial gun mounts and frames, bomb racks, torpedo carriers and bomb or torpedo release mechanisms.

Category IV

Revolvers and automatic pistols of a weight in excess of 1 pound 6 ounces (630 grams), using ammunition in excess of 26.5 caliber and ammunition therefor.

Category V

1. Aircraft assembled or dismantled, both heavier and lighter than air, other than those included in Category III.
2. Propellers or air screws, fuselages, hulls, tail units and undercarriage units.
3. Aircraft engines.

Category VI

1. Livens projectors and flame throwers.
2. Mustard gas, lewisite, ethyldichlorarisine and methyldichlorarisine.

Council as Committee of Whole Prepares Report on Efforts

Eden and Laval Speak

By Sisley Huddleston

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 26—Continued efforts for settlement remains the keynote of Geneva's treatment of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, it was decided at the important Council of the League in its short public meeting today.

For this reason, the Committee of Five is to regard its mandate as renewed, despite the deadlock which caused it to refer back to the Council.

In addition, the Council has resolved itself into a committee of the whole—including all members except Italy, which is a party to the dispute—in order to draw up a report and recommendations under Paragraph 4 of Article XV. (Par. 4 specifies that the Council "either unanimously or by a majority vote" may publish a report containing the facts in dispute with such recommendations as it sees fit to include for the disputants.)

Door Still Open

The Council will proceed to this task immediately on the clear understanding that meantime the door is open to negotiations either between Italy and the Committee of Five or Italy and the principal Governments concerned.

President Enrique Ruiz Guinazu, in thanking the committee, affirmed that its missicn was not concluded. They should judge by circumstances when and how fresh attempts at conciliation should be made. Then he made it evident that Article XV was considered to have been suspended while arbitration on the Walwal incident was proceeding but had been applicable since Sept. 4. It followed that the Council could now draft its report together with its recommendations. To this end, the Council would sit as a committee. To these proposals there was unanimous agreement.

Anthony Eden, British Minister

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Ethiopia Spurs Mobilization As Rainy Season Nears End

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 26—Three days of brilliant sunlight have succeeded torrential rains that fell twice daily for three months. The rainy season is at an end.

This is considered as a signal that the time for long-awaited military action is arriving. As a precaution against any emergency, early general mobilization has been decided upon.

The head of the Ethiopian Church visited the Palace and gave his consent, which is very important in view of the enormous influence of the clergy.

For months the Ethiopian General Staff and Government, convinced that concessions satisfactory to Premier Benito Mussolini are impossible, have firmly expected war. But the Emperor has restrained the army and nation from every provocation, meanwhile not ceasing to make extensive defensive preparations. The troops, however, have been withdrawn 25 kilometers behind the frontiers.

The call of general mobilization will not be issued until after the great military celebrations tomorrow, when tens of thousands of tribesmen will gather here. But already persons eligible for military service in the north and south provinces are moving toward the frontier. A Swiss captain, heading a thousand men, has been sent to guard the railroad. He will be joined tomorrow by a Belgian officer with a similar force.

Munitions are daily being sent across the Blue Nile by suspended cable. A Red Cross mission composed of American volunteers is asked to leave for the front tomorrow.

The main Ethiopian defenses are 40 miles behind the northern boundary, where gigantic mountains and profound abysses make the use of modern heavy weapons difficult.

Duce's Preparation Costly

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Premier Benito Mussolini has revealed the cost up till now of his East African war preparations as 2,000,000,000 lire, or $164,000,000.

Italy has more than 1,200,000 men under arms. Her fleet and air force are partially mobilized. War factories are working at high pressure for the state. The Government is importing raw materials in large quantities.

All this costs money, and a lot of it. The writer has heard several fantastic figures mentioned as Italy's monthly war bill. Some people believe that the Government is spending no less than 1,000,000,000 lire per month on war preparations, both in East Africa and in Italy itself.

This figure is, of course, grossly exaggerated. But the interesting thing about Italy's war preparation expenditure, whatever it may be, is that the Italian people do not seem concerned at the heavy financial sacrifices which are being imposed upon them for the African campaign.

They have been repeatedly told that war in East Africa is an absolute necessity. There is no evidence of a murmur at the new burden of increased living costs and higher taxation. Possibly this is because they are being assured that good returns will accrue for the money now being spent in Africa.

Lavish expenditure in one direction is partially offset by economies in others. Imports of superfluities have been curtailed to the utmost limit. A drive to buy Italian-made in preference to foreign foods has been started and is being pushed with great vigor.

Italians are being instructed to regard as superfluous—at least for the time being—all articles of consumption not strictly necessary to simple life and to a nation at war. In particular, Italian ladies are being urged to do away with those luxuries, such as furs, perfumes, etc., which had hitherto been imported from abroad. At the same time an effort is being made to develop domestic supplies to replace previously indispensable foreign imports.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Thursday, Sept. 26

North China—Japan Hints at New Manchoukuo

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

TIENTSIN, China—A hint that Japan is preparing to carve out of North China another puppet-state similar to Manchoukuo, was publicly offered yesterday by Maj. Gen. Hayao Tada, high Japanese military authority. Dispatches reveal that he advocated severing North China from the Chinese National Government, and making it a separate unit—politically and economically independent of China.

The Chinese dictatorship of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, he charged, has brought nothing but exploitation to North China. Moreover, Japanese demands regarding the government of that area, have been in large part ignored. Japan is therefore being forced into a position where the army will have to act, General Tada implied.

His comment, made to a group of Japanese journalists, also included a warning against Communist encroachments in China. If China is to be saved from Communism, he said, it must join with Japan.

Moscow: The Japanese report that a Soviet state would be set up soon in Sinkiang, far west China, was yesterday denied by the official Russian press.

Utilities—Lobby Committee Sends Questionnaires

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Preparing for a new drive against public utility companies, the Senate Lobby Investigating Committee today sent out questionnaires demanding all pertinent information concerning any attempt any utility company may have made to influence federal legislation. New hearings are to be opened. The 35 questionnaires and their numerous questions sent out today will presumably provide material for further extensive prying into the affairs of the already much-investigated utilities.

New York Inquiry Continued:

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Internal revenue agents are at work here today, preparing for the next stage of inquiry into the Associated Gas & Electric Company affairs. On Oct. 7 they will present their evidence to a special federal grand jury, called at the request of U. S. Attorney Francis W. H. Adams. Alleged use of the mails to defraud investors is the charge.

Cotton—Pickers Strike in Northern Arkansas

WYNNE, Ark.—Amid much confusion, a strike of cotton pickers in northern Arkansas was under way here today, according to Associated Press reports. Leaders of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union claimed that more than 4000 pickers had left their jobs. Planters said that few responded to the strike call.

James Robertson, deputy prosecuting officer for Gross County, said that "every farmer in the county will be deputized if necessary, to prevent violence and any attempts to force Negroes to join the strike." Other counties were considering similar action.

Underlying abuses laid bare and reforms urged: Page 1.

Italo-Ethiopian—League Stands by Covenant

By Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The League Council today advanced under the Covenant to the next stage of conciliation. It decided to proceed (under Article XV, paragraph 4,) to the drafting of its own report and recommendations. Ten days or more may be required. Meanwhile, the Committee of Five is to continue its work parallel with the Council.

A truce now comes automatically into effect, according to Article XII of the Covenant, lasting until Dec. 4. During that time, which is provided for the Council to carry on conciliation, Italy and Ethiopia are declared bound to refrain from hostilities. Should war break out at

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Amoskeag Mills Close Their Doors

Gates of Great Plant Shut As Intimations of Moving South Are Heard

Boston Today—*also sees*—Farnum chosen to complete tunnel land-taking case—Harvard faculty consider mass refusal to take teacher's oath—Dog owners and racing remain deadlocked over kennel club issue—South Boston protest soft coal soot.

***Amoskeag*—Great Mills At Manchester Shut Down**

Iron gates of the half-mile-long Amoskeag Mills at Manchester, N. H.—said to be the largest cotton mills in the world—clanged shut this morning. Gov. H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire termed the action "a definite threat of permanent closing."

He hoped that reorganization of the firm, perhaps involving its reduction in size and the curtailing of its plant facilities, or new financing might save the mills for Manchester.

He said the closing will graphically illustrate the immediate need for rescinding of the AAA processing tax.

The mills have closed for a few weeks during the fall of other years, but it was noted today that this closedown followed a general reduction in employment from 11,000 workers early this summer to less than 1000 this morning. The closure follows the Aug. 15 prediction of Governor Bridges, that "events now culminating may force the Amoskeag Mills to close within 90 days and move to the South."

The Federal Processing Tax and the South's lower wage scales were given as reasons for the prediction that the firm would move. Officials of Amoskeag could not be reached today for confirmation of rumors that the mills have permanently closed in Manchester. Frederic Dumaine of Boston, treasurer, and other officers were headed for Manchester today.

Closing of the mills threw 5000 persons on the Manchester relief rolls, it was learned today.

[*Reasons for Amoskeag's troubles: Page 3.*]

***Farnum*—Mansfield Sets Him on Tunnel Inquiry**

George R. Farnum, former Assistant Attorney General of the United States, was today appointed by Mayor Mansfield to serve as special corporation counsel in pushing the city's investigation of land takings for the Sumner Tunnel. The appointment was taken by observers to be concrete evidence that the Mayor plans to push his drive against Governor Curley to the ultimate.

Mr. Farnum served as special counsel for the Boston Finance Commission, and probed into the affairs of the tunnel land takings, but was forced out soon after the first of the year when Governor Curley altered the membership of the Finance Commission and the new members dismissed Mr. Farnum. Mr. Farnum charged that the Governor had engineered his removal because the investigation involved his friend, Edmund L. Dolan, former Boston treasurer. Mr. Farnum charged Mr. Dolan with using dummy corporations to make personal profits on the city deals.

Mr. Farnum asserted that speculators made more than $700,000 profits out of the land takings. Just a week ago he further asserted: "When the Mayor's investigation of the Dolan transaction is complete, it will be the beginning of the day of accountability for those who have long exploited the people of this community."

Mr. Farnum is now free to complete his investigation. The Mayor announced today that he hopes to have the completed report in his hands within 10 days.

[*Farnum asks press and radio to aid courts: Page 3.*]

***Harvard*—Teachers Rebel Against Allegiance Oath**

The collective nose of Harvard's faculty was lifted disdainfully today as members viewed Massachusetts' new oath of allegiance law and considered mass refusal to take it. Each member of the teaching staff was reported to have received a letter from an anonymous source suggesting they join in flatly declining to appear before notaries and take the oath. This they are required to do by the law passed by the last session of the Legislature.

Italians are being instructed to regard as superfluous—at least for the time being—all articles of consumption not strictly necessary to simple life and to a nation at war. In particular, Italian ladies are being urged to do away with those luxuries, such as furs, perfumes, etc., which had hitherto been imported from abroad. At the same time an effort is being made to develop domestic supplies to replace previously indispensable foreign imports.

Their basis for prospective refusal, it was learned today, may be the Supreme Court decision handed down in 1816 in the celebrated Dartmouth Case, won by Daniel Webster.

The Dartmouth decision was based on the plea that the State of New Hampshire had no right to interfere in the affairs of a private corporation, which both Dartmouth and Harvard are.

The theory held by some Harvard faculty members today is that

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Boston Day... Amoskeag, Foliage, Bank...

(Continued from Page 1)

the State has no right to impose a condition of contract such as an oath between a corporation and an employee.

Dog Racing—Owners Still Resist Board's Order

Despite a four-hour conference today, members of the State Racing Commission and owners of dogs scheduled to run at Massachusetts race tracks next week were still deadlocked over the Commission's order that all greyhounds must be registered with the American Kennel Club.

Dog owners steadfastly refuse to register their dogs and also decline to reveal their reasons. The Commission is equally silent concerning the reasons for their insistence that dogs be so registered.

Officials of the American Kennel Club in New York had no comment to make on the action of the Massachusetts Commission order. They stressed they had no interest in racing and said that any dog was eligible for registration, providing they were satisfied the animal was pure bred.

After registration, the officials stated, they have no authority over the dog.

Soft Coal—Unloadings At South Boston Protested

Vehement protest against the unloading by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company and the Boston Elevated Railroad of soft coal in South Boston was voiced at a public hearing before the Department of Public Utilities today.

State Senator Edward C. Carrol informed Michael C. O'Neill, chief of the D. P. U.'s smoke abatement division, that the South Boston aquarium has to be swept five times daily because of the thick soot which falls there. He reported that ships at the Army Base constantly complain of the dirt occasioned by the soft coal. Interesting exhibit was a piece of fly paper solidly encrusted after 12 hours' exposure.

Those protesting sought to have the utilities use harder coal or in some way offer protection against present reputedly unpleasant conditions. The Edison company and the Elevated both disclaimed responsibility for the conditions.

Foliage—B & M to Carry 'Bikes' for Excursionists

Strains of "Daisy Bell," "On a Sunday Afternoon," "Ta-Ra-Ra-Boom-de-Ay" and other songs of the "bicycle age" may ring out on New Hampshire highways and byways in the vicinity of Crawford Notch on Sunday, Oct. 6. On that date the Boston & Maine Railroad will inaugurate a foliage sight-seeing train equipped with bicycles so that passengers may pedal their way to better views not easily reached on foot. For those who wish to view the foliage "a deux," there will be a few "tandems" on board.

This bicycle-equipped train will leave the North Station at 8:25 a. m. on Oct. 6, with Fabyan, N. H., as its destination. There will be stops at Lynn, Salem, Newburyport, Mass., and Portsmouth, N. H., to pick up other passenger cyclists.

There may be many a bicycle borrowed from Junior or Sister for this excursion. For those unable to get bicycles the Boston & Maine Railroad is attaching a "sport car" to the train, as it does on its well-known "Snow Trains," to carry along more than 100 wheels which will be rented out to riders. The idea in its first phases gives promise of being as popular as the snow trains.

PWA Funds—Curley Trying to Pry Some Loose

If Governor Curley had lived in the time of King Arthur, he might have been called "The Knight of the Hopeful Heart." For the Massachusetts Chief Executive was in Washington again today on one of his oft repeated quests for the riches which should be flowing from the Government's cornucopia into Massachusetts' lap.

Governor Curley is going to check up on both the WPA and PWA situations. Out of some $148,000,000 worth of projects, Massachusetts is benefiting to the relatively minute extent of $199,000 under the WPA.

The following is the PWA situation: Of the 359 projects (worth $60,168,000) sent to Washington, 63 (worth $23,055,000) have been approved by the Federal Government. Governor Curley is hoping to speed up approval of the rest of the program, especially the proposed new $5,000,000 Suffolk County Courthouse.

And the WPA stands thus: Out of 3181 projects calling for $65,445,035 of federal funds, Arthur G. Rotch, local administrator, has actually received $199,000.

Rotch—He Awaits Word on ERA Relief Fund

ERA-WPA Administrator Arthur G. Rotch was vexed today. Although he had received an additional $119,000 in WPA funds, he had received no word from Washington on the $6,500,000 needed to carry the ERA through October. And with approval operations in Washington moving at a less than leisurely pace, it looks as though Massachusetts might be stranded without any federal aid at all if Washington doesn't hurry up. The present $119,000 will take care of about 20 small projects, employing "a handful of men," to quote Mr. Rotch.

Insulation—It's proposed For Tunnel Toll Collectors

Users of Boston's Sumner Tunnel long since decided that sharp electric shock is hardly the type of receipt they expect when paying their toll to cashiers. So many of the regular users of Boston's highly debated vehicular tube have got into the habit of tossing their money to attendants in order to avoid the shock. The situation has become so bad, says one cashier, that 5 per cent of all the coins passed to attendants land on the ground. Which means a good deal of crawling around on the cement roadway for cashiers and a good many coins lost and a good deal of general confusion.

But Bayles Reilly, Boston public works department engineer, has announced that the remedy for the shock is quite as simple as its cause. The modern automobile, he says, like a Leyden jar, stores up static electricity and this is discharged through the driver to the coin and through the coin to the attendant, who acts as a "ground."

As to the remedy: If the attendant were equipped with rubber-soled shoes, he would be insulated. Thus not only would motorists avoid a minor electrocution, but the cashiers would save the knees of their trousers, traffic would not be halted for a lost nickel and the receipts of the Sumner Tunnel might even rise to the point where it would be self-supporting.

Banks—Name of 'First National' Explained

First National Banks dot every little crossroads, town and major city in the United States. Many people have wondered why. Today came the reason, set forth in a neatly printed brochure, just issued by the Harvard Bank of Cambridge, in commemoration in its seventy-fifth anniversary, celebrated this week. It seems that in 1864, just three years after Harvard Bank opened its doors, the Civil War was raging. The Union needed money, needed sound banking resources, needed a national currency.

At that time each bank issued its own money and the variety and discounts in effect between states and even neighboring cities was a serious fetter to trade. Somebody conceived the bright idea of a national banking system.

Nub of the plan was that each state bank invest at least a third of its capital in federal bonds. Against these bonds, in turn, banks were to issue currency. Each bill then had equal security no matter which bank issued it.

But banks were not overeager to buy the bonds. The nation was at war, who could guarantee the bonds? Their patriotic sense was appealed to, and as a deft stroke it was announced that the first bank in each town to apply for a national charter would have the privilege of calling itself the First National Bank of that particular town.

Advantages of the uniform and stable currency gave banks issuing it a definite edge over competitors and within a few months it became quite a distinction to be a National Bank. Within three years there was only one State Bank left in Massachusetts.

[*Harvard Bank's three quarters of a century sketched on page 3.*]

National Guard—Camp Site on Cape Acquired

Adjutant General William I. Rose announced today that the Commonwealth has acquired 8000 acres on Cape Cod near Bourne for the construction of a new National Guard camp.

The camp, a pet project of Governor Curley's, has been tentatively approved as a PWA project, and an allotment of $1,300,000 for its construction is momentarily expected here, General Rose said. The State must furnish the ground.

The new camp site cost $50,000, he said. It impinges on the towns of Bourne, Sandwich and Falmouth and was purchased from the Coonamessett Ranch Co.

Bey—Fugitive Caught After 25 Days' Hunt

John Bey, the slight little figure who has been the cause of the greatest man hunt in the history of Massachusetts, was taken back to Connecticut today, where he faces a charge of slaying an Ellington (Conn.) constable. For 25 days Bey kept several jumps ahead of 100 state troopers who sought him in the woods near Northampton and Hadley.

Bey's desire for milk led to his downfall, just as it had when he killed Constable John Carli on Aug. 31. Last night he stopped for a glass of milk at the shed of David LaCourse. Mr. LaCourse reported his presence to the police and the haggard-looking fugitive surrendered. Although he was armed, Bey gave no resistance.

He admitted having committed the various robberies by means of which he supplied himself with food, guns, ammunition and clothing during his perilous freedom. The prisoner told how he had watched troopers searching for him and that sometimes they were so near that "I could have blistered them if I wanted to." He said he had slept in the woods every night and that he had had no assistance from anyone.

Bey has waived extradition, so no formal proceedings were necessary to take him back to Connecticut.

Wadsworth—He Talks On Conditions in Ethiopia

Ethiopian nomads and bandits, constituting about 10,000,000 of the 13,000,000-odd persons, will sooner or later be brought to a sense of law and order, whether it be done by Italy, France or some other nation.

Thus spoke Eliot Wadsworth, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, at a joint meeting of the Export Club and Executives Club of the Chamber at a welcome-home luncheon tendered him at the Chamber building today.

If Ethiopia was not a member of the League of Nations, the task would be easier, he said. As it is, one member of the League cannot pick on another without seriously affecting the status of the League and all that has been accomplished for world peace. It is impossible to deal with Ethiopia because of the large percentage of its population who fail to respect law and order, he said.

Mr. Wadsworth, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and active in civic work, studied the entire European situation while abroad this summer, attended the meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce at Paris and other gatherings of world importance. He was introduced by Roland R. Harrison, president of the Executives Club.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Change Scheduled on Monitor News on WBZ

Beginning Monday, Sept. 30, the midday and afternoon radiocasts of "The Monitor Views the News" will be consolidated into a single afternoon period, which will be heard at 2 p. m., eastern standard time, over Station WBZ. This change to an afternoon period has been made, due to commercial sponsorship of another program over WBZ. Up to Sept. 30 the Monitor news will continue to be heard as usual at 12:15 and 5 p. m. over WBZ.

Today's High Lights

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
5:45 WNAC, Interview of Mary Young, star of "Post Road."
8:00 WEEI, Vallee Variety Hour: George Brent; Lionel Atwill; Cambrian Welsh Choir; Tom Howard.
8:00 WAAB, Little Symphony Orchestra, Phillip James, conductor; Dorothy Kendrick, pianist.
8:15 WMEX, "Five Star Final"; dramatizations of the news.
8:30 WNAC, Frank Parker; concert orchestra, William Daly, conductor.
8:45 WBZ, Talk by Hendrik Willem Van Loon, geographer.
9:30 WBZ, Thirtieth anniversary of League for Industrial Democracy; round table discussion by Norman Thomas, Harry Laidler and Prof. John Dewey.
9:30 WNAC, "To Arms for Peace"; talk, Bainbridge Colby; sketch; Richard Crooks, tenor; chorus; symphony orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Cornelia Otis Skinner; Jan Rubini; Armand Tokatyan; Bob Burns; soloists.
10:00 WBZ, NBC Symphony Orchestra, Frank Black, conductor.
10:30 WNAC, Dramatizations of the news.
11:15 WAAB, Talk, Frank Belgrano, National Commander, American Legion.
11:30 WEEI, "National Forum"; talk, "United States Navy Now," Henry L. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Program Timetable

	990kc-WBZ-303m	890kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Wilson's Orch.....	"Pop. Varieties....	Special relay from
5:15	Agriculture talk....	Vocal duo.....	Baseball school....	Rome to Cleve-
5:30	"The Singing Lady"	Special program,	"Jack Armstrong"	land by short
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Cleveland; news..	Studio interview.	waves .....
6:00	"Supper Show".....	Evening Tattler...	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers"....
6:15	Radio Nature League..	Features; news....	Sport Comment....	Benay Venuta; or.
6:30	News; features.....	Talk; recital.....	Football Reporter.	Minute Men: talk
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Speaker; music...	Rines Or.; soloists	Russian music....
7:00	Dinner concert.....	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	Just Entertainm'nt	News Service....
7:15	"Tony and Gus".....	Musical Moments..	Reports; feature...	Buddy Clark; orch.
7:30	"Lum and Abner".....	After Dinner Revue	ketch; soloists...	Dailey's Orchestra.
7:45	Quartet; soloist.....	Vocal program....	Boake Carter, news	Alexander's Orch..
8:00	"Nickelodeon"; com-	Vallee Varieties:	"Harv & Esther";	Little Symphony
8:15	edy; soloists; sk'tch's	George Brent;	soloists; orchestra	Orchestra; Doro-
8:30	Cyril Pitts, tenor....	Lionel Atwill;	Frank Parker, ten-	thy Kendrick,
8:45	Hendrik W. Van-Loon	Cambrian Choir...	or; Daly's Orch...	concert pianist...
9:00	Death Valley Days:	Show Boat Hour:	Marty May-Time;	Tom Terriss, the
9:15	dramatic sketch....	Frank McIntyre;	Augustine Orch...	adventurer; sk'tch
9:30	League for Industrial	soloists;	"Arms for Peace";	Stevens's Orch.....
9:45	Democracy; talks...	Haenchen's Band	talks; music	News Service.....
10:00	NBC Symphony Orch-	Paul Whiteman's	Heidi's Brigadiers:	Recital Hall; net-
10:15	estra, Frank Black,	Orchestra; Corn.	soloists; orchestra	work trio.....
10:30	conductor; Holst's	Skinner; Armand	Dramatized news..	Anson Weeks and
10:45	"Planets" Suite.....	Tokatyan; others.	Spotlight Revue...	his orchestra.....
11:00	Reports; features.....	Forecasts; news...	News Service	Lombardo's Orch..
11:15	Hoff's Orchestra.....	Recorded music....	McCoy's Orchestra	Network speaker.
11:30	Joe Rines and his	Nat. Forum: Henry	Joe Smith and his	Johnny Hamp and
11:45	dance orchestra.....	Roosevelt	orchestra	his orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WNAC, "Dear Columbia"; reading network fan mail.
10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "Gospel Singer."
11:30 WBZ, George Hessberger's Original Bavarian Orchestra.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:20 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: Conservation Day program; Forest Rangers sketch; Homesteaders Orchestra.
2:00 WNAC, Two baseball games, Braves-Giants, Fred Hoey, reporter.
4:15 WBZ, Scandinavian Music Festival Orchestra, Toivo Haapanen, conductor; Eric Cronvall, violinist; relay from Helsingfors, Finland.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC, "Sketchbook," with Christopher Morley; soloists; Johnny Green's Orch..
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; concert orchestra.
8:15 WMEX, "Five Star Final"; news dramatizations.
8:30 WBZ, "College Prom"; Lou Little, football coach; Ruth Etting; Red Nichols's Or.
8:30 WAAB, Eddy Brown, violinist; Lee Cronican, pianist; concert orchestra, Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.
9:00 WEEI, "Waltz Time"; vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, "Hollywood Hotel"; musical-dramatic program with Dick Powell.
9:00 WBZ, Victor Herbert's "The Dream Girl," with Francia White, Risa Stevens, Lanny Ross; John Barclay; orchestra.
9:15 WAAB, "Saying Things at Night"; Heywood Broun.
9:30 WMEX, "Grandma's Night Out"; program by performers 60 years of age or older.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter," original dramatic sketch.
10:30 WNAC, Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WBZ, "Sinfonietta"; concert orchestra, from Canada.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity—Cloudy and cooler tonight and Friday, with rain beginning late tonight; much colder Friday afternoon and night; moderate to fresh southwest winds shifting to northwest during Friday.

Maine—Rain tonight and Friday, cooler in the west and north portions late tonight; much cooler Friday and Friday night.

New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts: Rain tonight and Friday, cooler late tonight; much cooler Friday and Friday night.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain late tonight and Friday; much cooler Friday afternoon and night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest winds shifting to northwest Friday morning; overcast weather with rain beginning late tonight or Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	63	78	Minneapolis	40	70
Bermuda	76	80	New Orleans	76	86
Chicago	66	86	New York	60	76
Denver	46	60	Philadelphia	60	76
Helena	38	48	Norfolk	68	76
Jacksonville	70	82	Philadelphia	60	76
Kansas City	54	74	St. Louis	64	84
Los Angeles	62	74	San Francisco	56	62
Miami	82	84	Washington	60	78

A—9 a. m. Sept. 26.
B—Maximum Sept. 25.

High Tides at Boston
Thursday 11:28 p. m., height 9.2 feet.
Friday 11:47 a. m., height 9.4 feet.

Light All Vehicles at 7:06 p. m.

7,400,000 Children on Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 26—More than 7,400,000 children under 16 years of age are on the relief rolls of the United States, according to Arthur Williams, assistant federal emergency administrator, in a paper read before the National Committee on the 1935 Needs of Children at a recent meeting here.

Boston Events

Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Prof. Hermann S. Hering, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newton, in the Church Edifice, Walnut and Otis Streets, Newtonville, 8.

Theaters

"JUBILEE" (Shubert). Brilliant musical comedy. Music and lyrics by Cole Porter. Book by Moss Hart. Starring Mary Boland; Albertina Rasch dancers, 8:15.

"STEVEDORE" (Repertory). Presented by the New Theater Players 8:30.

Movies

BOSTON—Peter Lorre in "Mad Love," mystery drama, 10:50 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:35, 10:30. Sally Rand in person.

EXETER — "Silk Hat Kid," with Lew Ayres and Mae Clarke, 1:35, 4:50, 7:50. Dick Powell and Joan Blondell in "Broadway Gondolier" 3, 6, 9.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"I Live for Love," co-starring Dolores Del Rio and Everett Marshall in a gay comedy romance. (Fenway) 2:25, 5:03, 7:41, 10:19. (Paramount) 10:11 a. m., 12:50, 3:29, 6:08, 8:47. "Charlie Chan in Shanghai," with Warner Oland (Fenway) 1, 3:38, 6:16, 8:54. (Paramount) 9, 11:19 a. m., 1:58, 4:37, 7:16, 9:55.

FINE ARTS—"Charlemagne." French satire on dictators. 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:25. Newsreel, "Nature's Quick Change Artist," and Mickey Mouse picture.

KEITH MEMORIAL—"Top Hat," with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers dancing to Irving Berlin's music. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

METROPOLITAN — "The Big Broadcast of 1936," with Bing Crosby, Charles Ruggles, Ethel Merman and others. 10:55 a. m., 1:47, 4:39, 7:31, 10:23. Stage: Morton Downey and the Twelve Aristocrats. Elida Ballet. Sevitzky's orchestra. "Tomorrow: Bette Davis and George Brent in "Special Agent." Stage: Joan Marsh, Georgie Price, Jack Powell and Georgie Tapps (film favorites) present musical review "Here's Hollywood." Elida Ballet, Sevitzky's orchestra.

MODERN—"Annapolis Farewell," 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. "Accent on Youth," 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"The Dark Angel," with Fredric March, Merle Oberon, Herbert Marshall. Orpheum, 9:45 a. m. Both theaters 12:10, 2:30, 4:55, 7:20, 9:45. Tomorrow: "Broadway Melody of 1936," spectacular musical production with cast headed by Jack Benny, Eleanor Powell and Robert Taylor; Orpheum: 9:55 a. m. Both theaters 12:15, 2:35, 4:55, 7:15, 9:40.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Dante's Inferno," 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "Straight From the Heart," 2:05, 5, 8:15.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Canal Gypsy," cartoon with Betty Boop; "Taking the Blame," "Love Department," comedy "Grooms in Bloom," with Tom Howard.

TREMONT—Will Rogers in "Doubting Thomas," and "I'll Love You Always," with Billie Burke and Nancy Carroll, 8:30 a. m. to midnight. Tomorrow: "House of Rothschild," with George Arliss and Loretta Young, "Under the Pampas Moon," with Warner Baxter and Ketti Gallian.

TREMONT TEMPLE—"Paglacci," musical film made from Leoncavallo's opera, 1 to 11.

UNIVERSITY — "Bright Lights," with Joe E. Brown, 3:15, 6:30, 9:25. "A Dog of Flanders," 1:55, 5, 8:05.

UPTOWN — "39 Steps." John Buchan's peacetime spy story with Robert Donat and Madeleine Carroll. (Filmed in London and Scotland.) 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. "The Irish in Us," with Pat O'Brien and James Cagney 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10.

Other Events

ADULT EDUCATION DINNER MEETING—Speakers will include Gov. James M. Curley, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, Dr. Tehri Hsieh, Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, Mr P. A. O'Connell and others, at 3 Joy Street, 7 p. m.

ERA POPULAR LECTURES — "Everyday Laws That We All Should Know," Judge Emma Pall Schofield, at Roslindale Municipal Building, 4239 Washington Street, Roslindale 8 p. m.

"WHAT NEXT IN DEMOCRACY"—Prof. Boyd Tucker, at Phillips Congregational Church, Broadway, South Boston, 7:45 p. m.

"BEHIND THE SCENES"—G-Man talk for first time in Boston given by Special Agent Clarence McKean, at Mattapan Branch Library, Hazelton Street and Blue Hill Avenue, 8 p. m.

LECTURE AND ORCHESTRA — Alfred Moore, conductor, in co-operation with Volunteers of America, at 25 Hanover Street, North End, 7:30 p. m.

Tomorrow

Other Events

VARIETY SHOW—Boston Civic Marionettes at Swan School, Park and Washington Streets, Medford, 1:30 p. m.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Free guidance by Mrs. Sayward C. Roman Art, 11 a. m.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB OF BOSTON—Open house, exhibition of paintings, tea, Susan Ricker Knox, artist guest of honor, 3 to 5 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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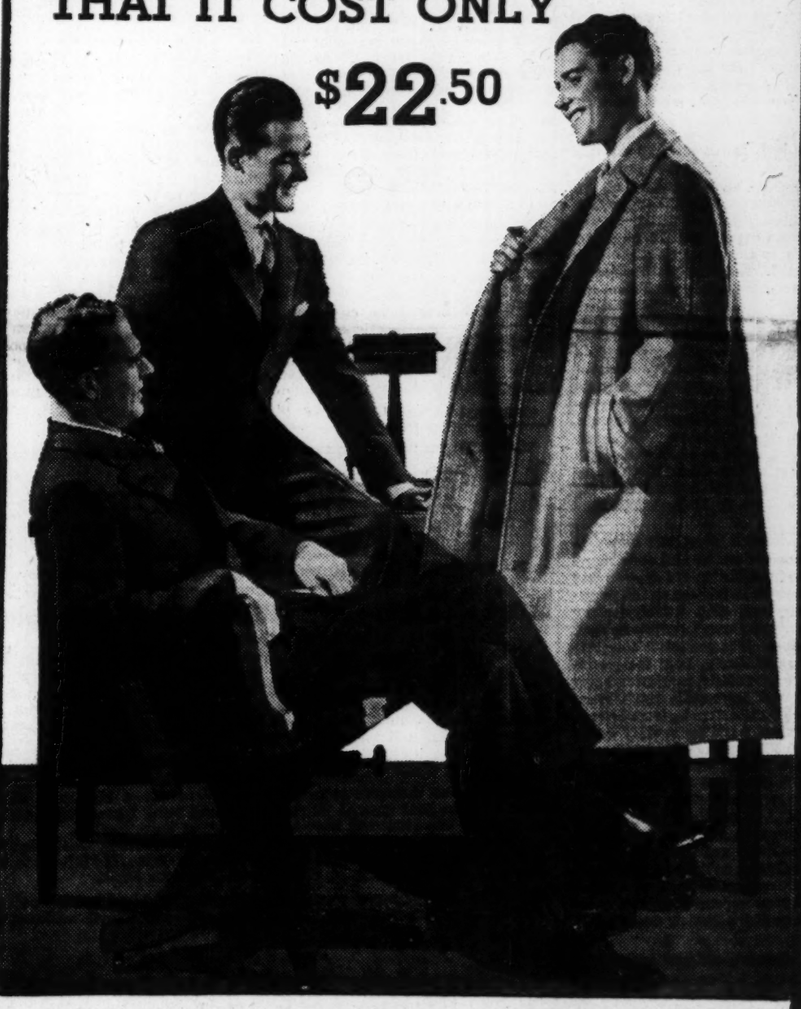

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Harvard Trust Company Marks 75th Anniversary by Expansion

At 3 oclock on the somber afternoon of Nov. 3, 1860—when talk of the impending war with the South had made business nearly as murky as the weather—a small group of men solemnly sat in conference in a small room of Cambridbe City Hall and held the organization meeting of the Harvard Bank.

That meeting was the first step in the evolution of the present Harvard Trust Company, which is celebrating its seventy-fifth anniversary by opening a new branch office in Cushing Square, Belmont, this week.

The following years were fraught with momentous events as New England and the nation surged to new heights of financial endeavor. The Harvard Trust Company has not lagged behind in this progress. Some high points of this era in banking were related by Harvard Trust Company officials today.

Bank Began Business

It was on March 5, 1861, the day following Abraham Lincoln's inauguration as President of the United States, that the bank first began business. The approaching national crisis did not deter the founders, nor did the fact that there were already in Cambridge four commercial and three savings banks.

In addition to the president, two men comprised the entire staff of the bank. They located in what was originally a handsome residence, but which was remodeled to suit the needs of the bank, although the upper floors were still being used as a lodging house. The rental for the entire quarters was $25 a month.

For fourteen years the bank remained in this building, but only for three years under its original name. The passage of the National Banking Law by Congress during the Civil War, followed by an act of the General Court in Massachusetts, facilitated transformation of state banks into national banks. The Harvard Bank was among the first to apply for a national charter, and on June 1, 1864, began business as the First National Bank of Cambridge.

Was Firmly Laid

During these first few years the foundation of the bank's future success was firmly laid. So secure was the foundation that the bank passed safely through the terrific panic and depression of 1873, emerging with plans for expansion into larger and better equipped quarters.

The last word in banks was presented to its customers in 1875. New furnishings, tiled floors, and counters with marble fronts displaying glass partitions and grill windows completed its metropolitan appearance. Yet with all its expansion in equipment, two men sufficed as a working force, and it was not until 1883 that the staff was increased by the addition of a new clerk at a salary of $300 per year. (The president, himself, received only $1500).

From 1875 to 1900 Cambridge grew up. It blossomed from a country town into a city of 100,000. With it went the bank. From a country bank whose brick vault contained a single iron safe with combination lock, it attained full stature as an up-to-date house, complete with modern improements.

In Keeping With Times

This transformation was in keeping with the world of that day, a world that quickly adopted the telephone and typewriter, which changed from horse to trolley car and from gas to electricity. From a bank to a trust company was a step in keeping with that progress, and in 1904 the bank went into voluntary liquidation and began business as the Harvard Trust Company. In 1906 it moved to its present location in Central Square.

In its new home, machines came to replace and augment outmoded or limited equipment. First appeared the statement machine. For fifty years the bank's customers had received their statements written in longhand. Bookkeepers had laboriously copied the figures from the ledgers and compiled all figures manually and mentally. The statement machine transformed this work from a monthly task to a daily routine.

Bookkeeping machines soon took the place of the clumsy ledgers, doing away with the necessity of constant turning from page to page, and of posting from book to book. Each machine handled a thousand accounts, and it now became the duty of bookkeepers to press the right key rather than juggle several volumes.

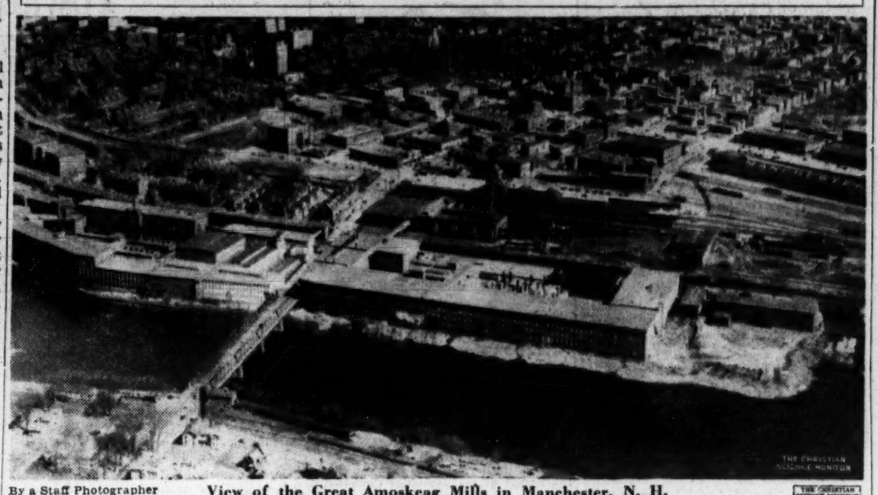
Other improvements included the Brandt cashier, which at the teller's light touch emptied the correct amount of silver into his waiting hand. Of similar service was the coin rolling machine. Customers who formerly received their stocks of change in bulk, or at best, loosely dumped into envelopes, now received them neatly wrapped by the machine in standard sized rolls.

Began Expansions

In June, 1921, the Harvard Trust made the first of its three expansions. It merged with the Charles River Trust Company in Harvard Square, founded 30 years prior to the Harvard Bank. Later, in 1925, it made its second consolidation, this time with the Manufacturers National Bank in Kendall Square. Its third step was the opening of the new office in Belmont.

With these three progressions, the bank kept on adding new inventions and improvements. The telephone in interoffice communications became too slow to meet modern requirements of speed. The bank adopted the Telautograph system, upon which workers write messages to any department. A facsimile of the writing is instantaneously reproduced on a machine in the department addressed, and in a moment the reply appears on the inquirer's pad.

One of New England's Largest Industrial Plants Closes Gates



By a Staff Photographer — View of the Great Amoskeag Mills in Manchester, N. H.

Amoskeag Closing Stirs Speculations In Business Circles

Foundations of one of New England's chief industries—cotton textiles—were shaken today as news of the closing of New Hampshire's Amoskeag Mills, said to be the largest under one roof in the world, became known. Everywhere was raised the question: "Will this mainstay of the northern cotton textile business remain closed or move to the South?"

A definite and sure answer could not be found. Too many aspects enter into the present picture, it was learned, to base a sure prediction. Directors of the Amoskeag holding company are scheduled to meet in Boston next Wednesday. At that time a decision is expected.

Observers were agreed today that Amoskeag was a victim of the three allegedly depressive impingments borne by most New England mills. These are:

1. The Federal Processing tax. (Amoskeag reports it has paid $3,000,000 in processing taxes to date and is suing for recovery on the grounds that tax is unconstitutional).

2. Cheaper labor in the South which permits mills there to undersell northern mills. (Amoskeag is reported to pay an average of $16 weekly against a southern average of $14.

3. Overproduction. Mills fill warehouses with finished goods on which they have paid the processing tax and then to unload they are forced to cut prices and absorb the tax.

Frame-up Charge Brought in Move To Free Mooney

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26 (AP)—Cries of "frame-up" re-echoed today in Thomas J. Mooney's fight for freedom through habeas corpus proceedings—his last recourse in California courts.

While Mooney and Warren K. Billings, both serving life terms, for the 1916 San Francisco Preparedness Day bombing, listened from their seats at the counsel table, Israel Weinberg at yesterday's hearing accused a public utility company detective of approaching him with a proposal to "frame" Mooney.

Weinberg, acquitted as one of the five original defendants in the case, a jitney driver at the time of his arrest and now a Cleveland, Ohio, garment manufacturer, named Martin Swanson, now passed on, as the man who offered the proposal.

Five days before the Preparedness Day outrage, Weinberg said Swanson showed him a circular offering $5000 reward for arrest and conviction of persons who dynamited United Railways power poles during the strike involving that street railway, and asked him to testify against Mooney.

Women Urge 'West Point' For Diplomatic Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 26—Establishment of a national academy to train men and women for service in the diplomatic service and to be operated on lines similar to those at West Point and Annapolis soon will be recommended by the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

The proposal was discussed here yesterday before New England clubwomen by Mrs. Roberta C. Lawson president of the General Federation, who spoke before 200 delegates at the twenty-sixth annual meeting of the New England conference of state federations.

U. S. Envoy Called Home On Canadian Trade Pact

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP)—Norman Armour, American Minister to Canada, has been called to Washington, it was learned yesterday, to discuss phases of the proposed American-Canadian reciprocal trade pact.

William Phillips, Undersecretary of State, told newsmen today that Mr. Armour had been recalled to discuss some features of the proposed pact, but declined to say exactly what the discussion had been. The proposed pact is designed to expand trade between the two countries through mutual reductions in tariffs and elimination of trade barriers.

Farnum Rallies Press And Radio to Help Courts

Co-operation of press and radio with the courts holds great possibilities for the swifter and better administration of justice, stated George R. Farnum, Boston lawyer and former Assistant United States Attorney, today in a plea for the preservation of the high standards of the American law practice.

Mr. Farnum, recently elected chairman of the committee on canons of ethics of the American Bar Association, strongly criticized the practice of allowing radio broadcasts from the courtrooms, charging that they "woefully cheapen the administration of justice, and, turning it into a spectacle, greatly impair the dignity of court proceedings."

The newspaper's power to disseminate news vital to the prosecution of a case could make it one of the law's most valuable agents, if it would refuse to play up the sensational side of the case and would concentrate upon seeing justice done, said Mr. Farnum. He believes that the defense as well as the prosecution would be much strengthened by a fair evaluation of the case in the newspapers, and that it would be a stimulation to the administration of impartial justice.

The committee to which Mr. Farnum has recently been elected has for its purpose the maintenance of the regulations relating to the profession and the formulation of new rules. Established in 1924 it has become increasingly influential as a bulwark in the preservation of the inner traditions of the legal profession.

The American Bar Association, with a membership of more than 28,000 lawyers, holds its annual meeting in Boston next year.

Set Clocks Back On Saturday Night

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP)—Time will turn backward an hour Sunday in communities which have borrowed summer sunshine by the daylight saving plan.

In most eastern states and in some in the Midwest, clocks will be set back an hour at 2 a. m. They were set ahead on April 28. Even in Connecticut and New Hampshire, whose statutes oppose the practice, daylight time has been in frequent operation.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Hummel and children

I was trying hard to cut expenses

Gentlemen:

Here's an experience I had with motor oil that I thought might interest you.

Times aren't very flush with us, so I decided to cut down on expenses. Without consulting my husband, I filled our '29 Whippet with a 20c oil instead of Quaker State which I'd been using. Pretty soon I was putting in a lot of oil between refills, something I'd never had to do with Quaker State.

I didn't want to tell my husband, but I finally confessed. We both decided that the oil in our car was no place to cut down on expenses. It cost more in the end to use a cheap oil, so from now on we're back to Quaker State.

(signed) Mrs. E. C. Hummel
Inglewood, Calif.

"First choice of Experience"

Quaker State Motor Oils

35c per quart

Quaker State Oil Refining Co., Oil City, Pa.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

any time, the question of sanctions would at once come up for decision.

Ethiopia to Prepare:

ADDIS ABABA—An early general mobilization has been decided upon in view of the end of the rainy season—not to be called at least until after Friday's military celebration, however.

Peace machinery starts: Page 1.

Memel—Coming Vote Rouses Reich Press

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—After Danzig—Memel. Next Sunday's election of the Memel legislature has aroused all the crusading fervor of the German press, in protest against alleged election discrimnations on the part of Lithuania. The German Foreign Office yesterday demanded equal control with Lithuania in the supervision. It was denied, as Lithuania had claimed, that three Germans were on the election board.

Previously, Germans have held an overwhelming majority of the legislative seats. The Memel citizenry is said to be at least 90 per cent German, and the territory belonged to Germany before the war.

All Europe watches the election maneuvers carefully. Any German show of force would be taken as evidence that Germany plans to expand toward its various territorial objectives by the military route.

Gömbös in Germany:

BERLIN—Hungary's premier Gömbös is in Germany presumably to discuss the Central European problem. In view of Italy's preoccupation with East Africa, and France's worries over Austrian independence, this conference of two treaty-revisionist powers assumes considerable importance.

Hoover—Friends Deny His Candidacy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Once again, friends of former President Hoover denied that he will be a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination next year. They so informed the executive committee of the G. O. P. national committee yesterday. Once again there is no direct word from Mr. Hoover himself.

Thus Washington concluded that he would be possibly available only if he becomes greatly needed—either to lead an orthodox conservative ticket, or to bring harmony between conflicting party groups.

Republican strategy in matrix: Page 4.

DRAKE'S CAKES

Men "go for" our delicious Pound Cake!

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You step into the heart of New York when you enter this great modern hotel. Every worthwhile business and entertainment activity is within a stone's throw of our door.

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Lv. Baltimore	5:19 P. M. (E. S. T.)
Ar. Chicago (Union Station)	8:30 A. M. (C. S. T.)
Ar. Detroit	8:05 A. M. (E. S. T.)
Ar. St. Louis	1:00 P. M. (C. S. T.)

(Eastbound)

Lv. Chicago (Union Station)	2:30 P. M. (C. S. T.)
Ar. Baltimore	7:55 A. M. (E. S. T.)
Ar. Washington	8:45 A. M. (E. S. T.)

For other fast trains between Washington and the West see the new time tables.

Faster than ever before

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Lv. New York	5:30 P. M. (E. S. T.)
Ar. Chicago	9:00 A. M. (C. S. T.)

(Eastbound)

Lv. Chicago	3:30 P. M. (C. S. T.)
Ar. New York	9:00 A. M. (E. S. T.)

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Ar. Chicago	10:05 A. M. (C. S. T.)

THE LIBERTY LIMITED (Eastbound) (No extra fare)

Lv. Chicago	2:30 P. M. (C. S. T.)
Ar. New York	8:55 A. M. (E. S. T.)

For other trains and improved schedules between these cities see the new time tables.

For other important improvements to and from St. Louis, Cincinnati, Detroit, Cleveland, Boston and other points, see new Pennsylvania Railroad time tables effective with the change of time, September 29.

Forty fast trains daily between Washington and New York, all electrified, led by The CONGRESSIONAL which now makes the run in 3 hours, 45 minutes.

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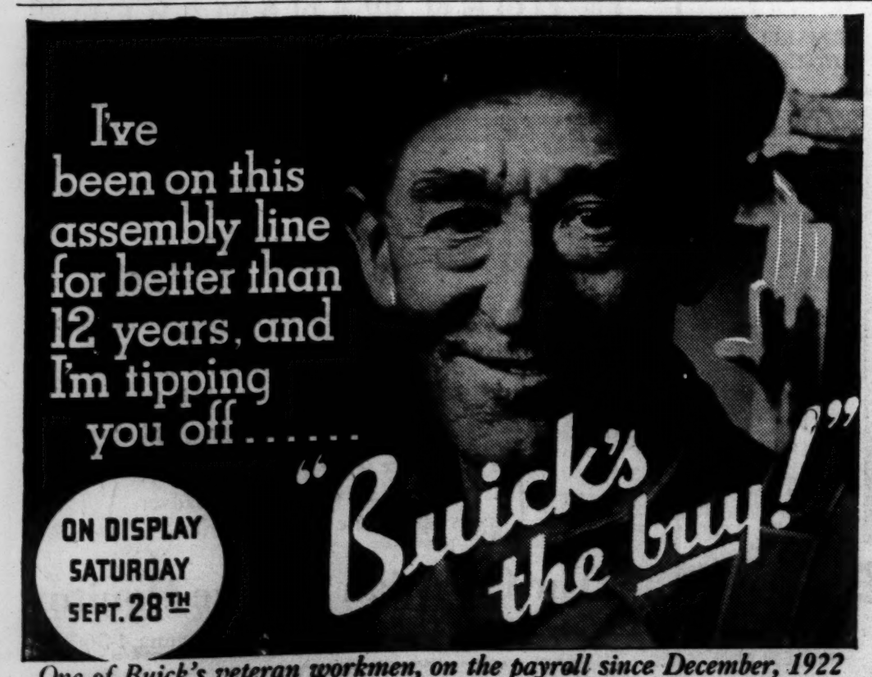
I've been on this assembly line for better than 12 years, and I'm tipping you off.....
"Buick's the buy!"
ON DISPLAY SATURDAY SEPT. 28TH

One of Buick's veteran workmen, on the payroll since December, 1922

South Warned Change In Farming Is Vital

(Continued from Page 1)

old South for the last two years. "The Collapse of Cotton Tenancy" is the title given its report.

Not Understood in North

Of the importance, not generally perceived through the North, of the native white element in southern farm tenancy, the commission notes: "Increasingly, the problems of the Rural South in general and of cotton tenancy in particular are those of native white families much more than of Negroes. Negroes no longer make up the bulk of cotton tenants. White workers in an increasing flood have been drawn into the cotton fields, until today they outnumber the blacks more than five to three.

The number of white tenant families in the cotton belt is recorded at 1,091,944 in figures quoted. The Negro tenant families are calculated at 698,838, and the total of both white and Negro at 1,790,783.

Always a Cheap Labor Crop

Regarding the financial circumstances within this multitude, the inquirers relate: "Cotton has always been a cheap labor crop; its development has rested on keeping this labor cost low. Although adding $1,000,000,000 annually to the wealth of the world, the cotton farmers themselves are the most impoverished and backward of any large crop of producers in America."

Southern agriculture has provided its farmers just about half the per capita income of farmers in other sections, the commission reports on the basis of studies covering 30 years. It adds that although living on abundant land in the South Temperate Zone, tenant families have probably the most meager and ill-balanced diet of any large group in America.

Little Inspiration in Job

Turning to social conditions, the investigators continue:

"The cotton slave—white or colored—has inherited a role in which comfort, education and self-development have no place. For the type of labor he performs, all that is actually required is a stomach indifferently filled, a shack to sleep in, some old jeans to cover his nakedness.

"The status of tenancy demands complete dependence; it requires no education and demands no initiative, since the landlord assumes the prerogative of direction in the choice of crop, the method by which it shall be cultivated, and how and when and where it shall be sold. He keeps the records and determines the earnings.

"Although white families now form the great majority of the cotton tenants, the old 'boss and black' attitude still pervades the whole system.

Makes Men Improvident

"Under a system which does not encourage labor and thrift, men easily develop habits of improvidence.

"The present system is so constructed that the landless remain landless and the propertyless remain propertyless.

"Is it any wonder then that the soil is exhausted, buildings not fit for habitation, and the tenants themselves thoroughly inured to habits and attitudes that, if undisturbed, will keep them impoverished?"

Getting into the much criticized credit tradition of the plantation, in which the landlord or credit merchant furnishes supplies on credit to the tenant until his cotton is picked and sold, the commission says:

High Cost of Supplies

"The simple per annum interest rates in 1934 in three selected cotton counties studied in Mississippi and Texas varied from 16.1 per cent to 25.3 per cent. In addition to this, however, were credit prices. In these same communities the excess of the credit price was found to be greater than the interest charges, and the total cost to the tenant for his supplies averaged more than 50 per cent per annum."

Prevalent earnings of the large percentage of tenants are so small that ordinarily they leave little over at the end of the year, because the income is so largely taken up by the cost of living on credit and of purchasing food which they could in substantial part raise themselves, the committee observes. Often farmers find nothing over when the crop is sold, or come out in debt, and sometimes stay in debt for years.

Incomes as Low as $76.80

Earnings of share croppers and share tenants as analyzed in a study of 2000 tenemant families are listed. The lowest gross income for a sharecropper was ascertained to be $76.80, the highest $244.40. Of the share-tenants examined, the bottom gross income was $124.87 and the top $489.60. This survey was made in six counties of South Carolina, Mississippi and Texas.

Not all of the cotton tenants live in poverty. Neither are all of the small cotton farmers of the South tenants, nor are all of the tenants share-croppers. In the ten chief cotton states, however, 60 per cent of those engaged in the production of cotton are found to be tenants. Of the types of tenant the report says:

Dividing the Groups

"In considering cotton tenancy, the first group—those who hire land for a fixed rental to be paid either in cash or its equivalent in crop values; these are usually called renters—may be almost ignored. Those who have definite agreements with landlords as to exact rental prices are few in number and their status is so independent as to remove them from the system of subservient tenancy.

"The share-tenants and share-croppers are the two great subdivisions of the dependent workers in the cotton belt. The difference between these two classes is simply one of degree. The share tenants, since they supply much of their own equipment, are able to rent the land on fairly good terms, usually on the basis of paying to the owner not more than one fourth or one third of the crop raised.

Nothing to Offer But Labor

"The share-croppers, on the other hand, having almost nothing to offer but their labor, must pay as rent a higher share of the product, usually one half of the crop.

"In addition, of course, both tenants and croppers must pay out of their share of the crop for all that is supplied to them in the way of seed, fertilizer, and food. 'Tenancy,' as used in the present report and as commonly applied in the South, is a general term covering both the share tenants and the share-croppers, but not the renters.

"As a matter of fact, over one third of all tenants in the South and over half of the Negro tenants are croppers, that is, in the lowest category of poverty and dependence."

Hurts Some, Aids Others

The crop reduction program of the AAA has enlarged the difficulties of many tenants, the committee reports.

"It is the blunt truth," according to its conclusions, "to say that under the present system the landowner is more and more protected from risk by Government activity, while the tenant is left open to risks on every side."

The summary of the inquiry was published here at the University of North Carolina Press. Part of the studies were carried out under the direction of Dr. Rupert B. Vance and his colleagues in the University of North Carolina Institute for Research in Social Science.

Faithful Domestics Win Vienna Honors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna

DOMESTIC servants of Vienna have just been honored by the city government with sums of money and special diplomas. Each of them has been in service with one family continuously for at least 25 years. That was the basis of the award.

They gathered in the largest and most magnificent room in Vienna's grand City Hall, where the emperors, kings and princes have often been honored on festive occasions, and listened to the Mayor extol their virtues. There were nearly 1000 of them.

One had worked in one home for 60 years and 10 had served at one post for more than 50 years.

A Man in the News

Finance Changes Its View of New Securities Head

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—In 1933, they said Jim Landis was a Red. Now he has been named to head the Securities Exchange Commission, to succeed Joseph P. Kennedy, and Wall Street is delighted. He is not a Red at all, it seems, but a sound, fair and talented man. Who has changed in those two years, Jim Landis or Wall Street?

Yesterday Mr. Landis—his full name is James McCauley Landis—was just 36 years old. Rarely in recent history has a man so young been picked for a job so big. But life already has been crowded for the new exchange commission chairman. It has been filled with unusual features, too, ever since he picked Tokyo to be born in.

It was the recipe of Oliver Wendell Holmes for success that a youngster should "pick" the right kind of parents.

Parents Were Missionaries

The parents of Mr. Landis were Presbyterian missionaries, who went to the Far East for an ideal, and then having produced a son as well as an ideal, struggled hard to give the former the best education they could.

For 13 years their son lived and was taught in the Far East, then came to America, and it was a struggle at Mercersburg Academy for young Jim to wait on table and do his work too.

They called him affectionately "Chink" at Princeton University because of his birthplace—geography to the contrary, notwithstanding—and he worked hard again there, but left at the end of 1916—to join the British Y. M. C. A. for war work. When America entered the war, Mr. Landis was sent back to his father's home in Japan to recuperate.

A Fateful Meeting

Then the event occurred that molded his subsequent life. He came to the Harvard Law School, became acquainted with Prof. Felix Frankfurter, and so distinguished himself that on graduating he received the Fay Diploma, awarded to the graduate who gives evidence of greatest promise.

Even a more coveted distinction was awarded him, the job of secretary to Mr. Justice Brandeis, a quasi-honor post given annually to the ablest graduate of the Harvard Law School, largely on nomination of Professor Frankfurter.

In 1924, Mr. Landis in that year met a young woman whom he married six months later. That is how Miss Stella McGehee became Mrs. Landis.

That Pinkish Hue

But to get back to Mr. Landis's "red" taint. It began sometime after Mr. Landis had gone back to Harvard as an assistant law professor, where he collaborated with Professor Frankfurter in a book "The Business of the Supreme Court."

The Roosevelt Administration came to power, and the "brain trust" arose. The time came to get a securities act drafted, and Mr. Roosevelt appealed to Prof. Raymond Moley, and Professor Moley turned to Professor Frankfurter. It was essential that the act be made constitutionally air-tight. The young Mr. Landis was recommended for the work.

While Wall Street Shivered

For months, Wall Street shivered while in Washington one of the most extraordinary groups of young men drew up the bill: Jim Landis, Tom Corcoran and Benjamin Cohen, working with Huston Thompson, former Federal Trade Commissioner, and Ferdinand Pecora.

This was the original Securities Act. For a year this was administered by the Federal Trade Commission, and Mr. Landis was made a member.

Then came the Stock Market Control Act. He was a Red in those days, and branded as one of "Frankfurter's hot dogs." But the quiet young man went his way.

Down Kennedy's Alley

The breezy, immaculately dressed Joseph P. Kennedy was named chairman of the Securities Exchange Commission, which took over the stock market regulation from the Federal Trade Commission. Wall Street understood his language. Mr. Kennedy had played the market himself, guided the commission through its formative days, and the studious Landis—who had been given a 3-year appointment watched and quickly picked up the technical stock exchange knowledge which was requisite.

Finally came the third step in regulation, the inclusion of electric power and utility holding companies in the regulation of the new commission.

By a Staff Artist

James M. Landis
He Was Born in Japan and Now Rules the United States Securities Commission

No Longer Called Red

It is just at this point that Mr. Landis takes up the reins of the commission. But he is called by Wall Street a "Red" no longer.

Mr. Landis gave his first press conference day before yesterday. Mr. Kennedy burst in in the middle of it, grasped his hand a minute.

"Good-by, Jim boy. Good luck to you. Knock 'em over!"

It was a little scene, but it signified that a torch of some sort or another had been passed from one man to the next.

Roosevelt Takes Key Men on Trip

(Continued from Page 1)

be handled was not personal and that peace reigns within his official family.

The President announced yesterday that he expects to have all of the $4,000,000,000 either allocated or earmarked for specific purposes before he leaves Washington tonight. The move made last week to turn wage disputes under the WPA back to state administrators also helped to clear the decks for Mr. Hopkins's departure.

Governmental Exit

In the series of deadlines set by the President some weeks ago, Sept. 24 was fixed as the date when all allotments should be actually made available by the President as well as the Treasury and the Comptroller General. This deadline has not been met.

Nevertheless the President expects the funds soon to be in the hands of those persons in every community who will actually spend them. With his departure tonight, the Federal Government is in effect making its exit from the picture.

There will only be about a week between the date the President returns to Washington and Nov. 1—too little time to bolster up the program if the goal is not in sight. This means that from now on the President will be counting on each community to do its part in making the whole a success.

2000 Projects Approved

President Roosevelt has been conducting a series of conferences to put the works program machinery in good working order before he departs for the West.

He gave his approval to 2000 public works projects brought him by Harold L. Ickes, administrator, that will cost approximately $200,000,000 and constitute the major expenditure for heavy construction to be undertaken under the 45 per cent grant-55 per cent loan feature of the law.

Word was received by the President from the Resettlement Administration that it now has 350,720 farm families under rehabilitation, compared with the 296,000 families on the rolls when this work was transferred from the FERA to the new agency. Specific plans are being developed for each of these families by which they may attain economic independence.

Progress in States

The largest number of rehabilitation clients, the survey showed, are in Missouri, where 37,917 persons are being put on their feet. Other states in which the program has made considerable headway include Minnesota, Wisconsin, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas.

Rural electrification was discussed by a large group of officials which visited the President. Morris L. Cooke, director of this program, expressed satisfaction with the way private utility companies are cooperating in this program. He reported that the Niagara-Hudson Power Company, which serves a large section of New York State, had cut its minimum rate 50 per cent, thus giving a great impetus to rural electrification in the State.

The President gave his approval to plans for expanding the Electric Home and Farm Authority which will facilitate the purchase of electric fixtures through credit furnished through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Ways of expediting the $400,000,000 earmarked for highways were discussed by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and Thomas H. McDonald, Chief of the Bureau of Public Roads.

G. O. P. Found Turning Toward Conservatism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—The vague outlines of the Republican campaign against the New Deal in 1936 became apparent here with the meeting of the Republican National Committee.

Dominating the immediate situation is the growing belief that the "tide has turned" against Mr. Roosevelt. This belief is influencing every phase of activity and may determine ultimate Republican policies and candidates. It is swinging the Republican leaders to the side of greater conservatism than hitherto expressed, and reducing the prospects of a coalition candidate against the President.

Borah's Name Is Out

Furthermore, it is eliminating radical candidates, or those who are thought likely to alienate the East.

The name of Senator William E. Borah of Idaho is virtually out, so far as the members of the National Committee go. He was about the only favorite son who had no personal representative at the meeting here.

The belief is expressed that the real campaign will be fought in the West. The Republican New England vote is balanced off against the Democratic solid South. That leaves the West as the prospective major battleground. It probably will mean that the Republican nominating convention will be held in the West, and that the leader of the ticket will come from the West, with an eastern vice-presidential candidate, and immediately that the opening of western campaign headquarters will be pushed.

West, the Battleground

The West is agricultural country, and the AAA processing tax is the most difficult issue for the Republicans to face. The gentle rain of AAA checks upon western farmers is undoubtedly a difficult matter for the Republicans to counteract. Considerable significance was attached here to the failure of the Republican leaders to denounce the AAA tax in the list of New Deal enactments.

Henry P. Fletcher, chairman of the committee, enumerated virtually every New Deal policy as the subject of prospective attack, but kept silence on the AAA program. This significant gap was held in many quarters to forecast immunity for the Roosevelt "Triple A" schemes, in the belief that an attack would alienate vital western elements.

Group Was Conservative

Little positive news was given out by the members of the committee. The significance of the gathering largely resided in the type of men represented by the committee themselves. Judging by recent standards they are mostly conservatives, of the "right" group, which has been assailed by the liberal Republicans of the West, in the Borah or Nye category.

There seems to be no question that they were strongly in control of the party. With growing confidence in victory, and the evident hope of a big campaign fund from business elements antagonistic to Mr. Roosevelt, there seemed no disposition to swing to the "left" in the effort to meet Roosevelt on his own ground. The prospect is that America will have a stronger cleavage between parties in 1936, with a greater reality in the election issues than in many years past.

The key leaders of the Republican National Committee as at present constituted are largely drawn from the ranks of successful businessmen, industrialists and dominant classes. They are calculated to make the stiffest kind of fight against Roosevelt radical doctrines, and to enlist an effective campaign fund in the task.

Reviving hope in victory makes the task of raising money easier. Such a fund is necessary, it was insisted, to counter-balance the vast sums of money distributed by Roosevelt agencies. In one quarter it was forecast that the Detroit motor industry would contribute $500,000 alone. The same sources gave the Hoover fund $250,000 in 1928, but provided nothing in the second fight.

Candidates' Talk Taboo

Talk of candidates was strictly taboo at the formal meetings of the convention, Mr. Fletcher said. However, it was the one topic in the informal gatherings.

Representing Col. Frank Knox of Chicago was Leroy T. Vernon, former Washington correspondent of the Chicago Daily News.

In the Hoover forces present were Larry Richey, former secretary, and Franklin Fort, whose proxy for Mark L. Requa, California member, was not accepted at the door.

Charles D. Hilles, New York vice-chairman of the committee, was present, a strong personal opponent of former President Hoover.

Status of Hoover

Robert H. Lucas, former campaign manager for Hoover, has just brought libel suit against Hilles and the political writer, Frank Kent, in the Federal District Court of Louisville, Ky., charging that an article of Kent's in the Wall Street Journal showed conspiracy to defame him. The article linked Lucas with alleged Ku Klux Klan activities.

The question of Hoover's candidacy was again an informal topic. Again no clear-cut statement was issued. Hoover is a candidate only if he becomes inevitable, it is believed here; in other words, if it is decided to nominate a man of orthodox or conservative views, and if a compromise candidate is needed to harmonize the party.

Columbia Journalists Are to Publish Paper

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 26—The Columbia school of journalism will publish a news journal this year, according to an announcement today.

The new periodical, which will appear 20 times during the academic year, will be independent of the Columbia Spectator, which has been looked upon as the organ of student opinion at Columbia. It plans to devote one full page in each issue to brief, nontechnical paragraphs, summarizing and interpreting news developments.

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Ten Guesses (98)
[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]
1—Yes; see I. Tim. 6:10.
2—Yes; the present estimates for 1935 indicate sales of 2,000,000 units, as compared with 1,400,000 last year. In 1932, 840,000 were sold.
3—Yes; it borders on the Baltic Sea.
4—Yes; I Thess. 5:16 ("Rejoice evermore").
5—No; a participle should not introduce a sentence or clause unless it logically modifies the subject. Better recast to: "When his grandson came of age, Mr. Jones took him into partnership"; or, "Having come of age, the boy was taken into partnership by his grandfather, Mr. Jones."
6—Yes; Mt. Aconcagua (Chile-Argentina) is 22,834 feet high; Mt. McKinley (Alaska) soars 20,299 feet.
7—No; the square of 11 is 121, and the cube of 5 is 125.
8—Yes.
9—No; the length of the Ohio is 1283 miles, and that of the Arkansas is 1460.
10—Yes; the last official estimate was 485,210,422.

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Peace Machinery Set in Motion

(Continued from Page 1)

for League Affairs, spoke briefly in support of the President's motion. He asked that there be no undue delay. He reiterated that the British Government is determined to abide steadfastly by the League policy.

Premier Pierre Laval of France quietly said that no other decision is possible in the present situation. France and Britain, he declared, are agreed to strive for a pacific settlement. The attitude of France is fixed in strict conformity with the League Covenant and it was the duty of the Council to consider and to enact equitable measures under the circumstances.

Russia and Denmark

A few words by Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar, promised support in safeguarding the peace in Africa and Europe and maintenance of the Covenant. A similar statement came from Dr. Peter Munch, Denmark's Foreign Minister. He said the Council could not remain inactive awaiting developments.

This concluded the momentous sitting, which showed the League neglecting no opportunity for a pacific solution, but prepared to go steadily forward, step by step, in the procedure laid down by its Covenant.

The method of turning the whole Council (with the exception of Italy, of course) into a committee for the purpose of drawing up the report was at first opposed, on the ground that the effort of 13 members to draft a unanimous report and recommendations would probably result in difficulty and delay. But this objection was countered by the suggestion that if the Council turned itself into a committee, it could nominate a small subcommittee to elaborate the report.

Should there be a time limit? was another query. The question was raised by Mr. Eden, who held that 10 days should suffice.

Obviously if the function of the committee is merely that of drafting a report, 10 days will be more than ample. But, the French in particular retain the hope that an understanding may still be reached, provided there is no haste. There may, in the meantime, be better comprehension of the tremendous issues involved in what appears to be essentially a trial of strength between Britain and Italy. Italy, it is hoped, may yet realize the immensity of the task it has begun and facilitate an agreement within the framework of the League.

Fighting Must Wait

If fighting should begin in Ethiopia before the vote is taken on the contemplated recommendations, the difficult question of sanctions—which provokes apprehension of European trouble and which it is sought to postpone—would arise automatically, on the opening of hostilities.

It is also interpreted here that a period of three months must elapse before either party to the East African dispute could begin war. This provision is set forth under Article XII where it is stated that the members of the League agree not to resort to war "until three months after the . . . report by the Council." This is taken to mean that the League of Nations has served notice on Italy and Ethiopia that neither can begin fighting until Dec. 4, without violating the League Covenant, and automatically calling for punishment by the League members.

Aloisi Not Present At Council Table As League Takes Action

GENEVA, Sept. 26 (AP)—The League of Nations Council decided today in a secret session to draft a report on the Italo-Ethiopian conflict, framing a series of recommendations for settlement of the crisis.

The Council also decided to ask its five-power committee, which submitted a report on its failure to find a basis for peaceful settlement of the East African controversy, to reconstitute itself and to continue to take advantage of any opportunity for mediation.

Baron Pompeo Aloisi of Italy did not attend the secret meeting, which took the form of a consultation "among some members of the Council."

Under Article XV

The Council members decided to draft their report and frame recommendations under Paragraph 4 of Article XV of the League Covenant, to "make and publish" a report on the facts of the case and a recommendation for solution.

Their secret preliminary conference did not end until 11:10 a. m. The Council members emerged with serious expressions and walked through the corridors to the Council room.

All members of the Italian delegation walked down the stairs of the League Secretariat at 11:38 a. m., and left the building.

League officials, however, cautioned that this was probably only a repetition of the Italian gesture recently when an Italian delegate stalked out of the Council chamber in protest against an address by an Ethiopian representative.

The public meeting of the Council opened at 11:40 a. m. Dr. Tecle Hawariate, Ethiopian delegate was invited to come to the table and did so, accompanied by Prof. Gaston Jeze, French adviser to Ethiopia.

The reporter for the Council's five-power committee was then called upon to present his report.

Dr. Hawariate said he would like to reserve the right to consult his Government concerning the League's plan.

President Guinazu recommended that Article XV of the League Covenant should be considered as having begun to operate Sept. 4.

The recommendations in the crisis will be left to a committee of the whole of the council, excluding Ethiopia and Italy, since they are parties to the dispute.

Eden Speaks

Anthony Eden, British Minister for League Affairs, announced that Britain was "steadfastly determined to abide by its policy," as previously declared.

Mr. Eden said in part:

"In addressing my colleagues at the Council on Sept. 4, I expressed the view that it was our duty to use the machinery of the League that lay to our hands. Such is still my view. I therefore support without qualification the proposal of the President of the Council—since we are now working under Article XV—that the Council should draw up a report of the recommendations provided for in paragraph 4 of that article. . . .

"This is the task upon which we must engage with all the seriousness and attention which its importance commands but also without undue delay.

"So long as the Council is engaged in drawing up a report of the recommendations, the work of conciliation can continue, and it is clear that no opportunity for such conciliation within the terms of the Covenant should be missed.

"In addition, while the work of drawing up the report is in progress, the Governments will have the opportunity to consider whether, and if so how, anything further can be done to safeguard peace. That is the obligation which as members of the League we should not overlook. . . ."

Premier Laval Follows

Premier Laval supported Mr. Eden's position and said the Council must discharge its duties in conformity with the spirit and letter of the Covenant.

Premier Laval spoke to the Council in part as follows:

"The delegate of Great Britain emphasizes that all measures and procedures of conciliation should be drafted.

"I have participated with too much fervor in the search for a pacific solution of the conflict not to subscribe to the declaration of Mr. Eden.

"I have made before the Council and the Assembly declarations which set forth the attitude of France. I have nothing to add to this.

"The Council, in order to conform to the Covenant, now should formulate its recommendations. I am also in agreement on this point with the representative of Great Britain.

"The Council will accomplish its task according to the letter and spirit of the Covenant, and will be able, I feel sure, after having recalled the circumstances of difference, to indicate those measures which it judges to be most equitable."

Sanctions Suggested

Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar, in his speech was deemed to have made a clear allusion to sanctions when he said no doubt could be entertained regarding the response his Government would give to "any proposals which the council may make for the safeguarding of the peace of Africa as well as other continents and for maintaining the League Covenant."

In connection with this angle, League officials stated that the council has the power to put into its recommendations, if it wishes, suggestions for economic and financial sanctions and other general measures of restraint against a nation which launches war after rejecting the recommendations.

Italians Walk Out

The Italians caused a brief whirl of excitement, just before the Council's public meeting was opened, by their walkout.

As Anthony Eden of Great Britain, Premier Pierre Laval of France, Maxim Litvinoff of Russia and others went to the Council chamber to cast their unanimous vote, the Italians met in a compact body, and ostentatiously marched down the steps and out from the building.

As on the occasion of the recent dramatic walkout by Baron Pompeo Aloisi, their chief delegate, from a Council meeting, the other delegates and spectators were left in the dark as to the meaning of this new gesture.

A spokesman for the Italian delegation later explained that "Italy will not sit at the same table with Ethiopia." This time, moreover, the act was a little stronger, since the Italians had walked all the way out of the building.

Ethiopia's Minister Has His Say

Sports & General

Dr. Martin Before the Nile Society

Haile Selassie's minister at London, Adjaz Wargneh Martin, accused Italy of having its own special brand of slavery in a recent London address.

American Munitions Put Under Control

(Continued from Page 1)

prima facie right to proceed unless an arms ambargo has actually been authorized by Congress and proclaimed by the President.

Ban On in Some Areas

There are, however, certain areas to which such an embargo already applies. Included are Bolivia and Paraguay, under the terms of an absolute embargo voted by Congress. Arms shipments to China, Cuba, Honduras, and Nicaragua have been restricted for some time, as well as to nations which might re-ship to these nations.

Moreover, any article based in whole or in part on a "military secret" may not be exported, according to long-standing statute, without permission of the War and Navy Departments. Also, various treaties, like the Washington naval treaty, restrict manufacture of certain types of craft.

Where and for Whom

Considerable numbers of factories will be brought into the licensing system, for many plants—such as chemical or automotive works—make war tools as a small part of their business, and no matter how small they will henceforth come under surveillance.

This does not mean that the NMCB could arbitrarily interfere with the operation of such plants. It means that the Government has the opportunity of knowing exactly what munitions are being fabricated, and where, and who intends to buy them. This much is a great advance over the feverish mystery which has often surrounded munitions manufacture in the past, and should be an actual protection of substantial value to any patriotic manufacturer.

Licensing System

In an interesting detail on the list of munitions, firearms and ammunition are defined down to 26.5 caliber, which seems rather small, but the Japanese Army is equipped with weapons but slightly larger than that caliber. Many arms now used for sporting use—and many which enter into gang warfare—fall within this definition.

Indeed, the possibility of controlling to some extent the munitions which outfit American gangland is presented by the supervision and licensing system. Bootlegging, of course, depends upon law enforcement, but never before has the Federal Government had the advantages of controlling "private armies" within the United States as are provided in this primarily international legislation. Provisions of the firearms act, passed in 1934, supplied stricter regulations of firearms other than pistols and revolvers. An NRA code was to have filled the gap, but, of course, lapsed with the Schechter decision. The munitions proclamation blankets the entire field.

Near East Foundation Ships Goats and Fowl

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 — The eleventh shipment of productive and pedigreed livestock sent overseas by the Near East Foundation in the past nine years is today en route in the Excelsior, of the Export Lines, to the animal husbandry department of the Albanian Government.

The shipment consists of eight Angora goats from the Thomas herds of Kentucky and 73 prize-winning chickens, ducks and geese. The goats were given by A. C. Gage, publisher of the Angora Journal, and the fowl by poultry raisers in various parts of the country. The shipment is expected to improve the quality of poultry raised in Albanian villages and to inaugurate there a new industry of mohair production.

New Bonus Fight Gains Unanimous Assent of Legion

CONVENTION HALL, St. Louis, Sept. 26 (AP)—Shouting approval, the national convention of the American Legion today renewed its demand for immediate cash payment of the soldiers' bonus.

Delegates and visiting Legionnaires who packed the Convention Hall roared a unanimous vote in favor of a three-paragraph resolution that scorned the vetoed Patman bonus inflation bill.

Loud but brief discussion preceded the action, featured by prolonged boos directed against Representative Wright Patman (D) of Texas, author of the bonus inflation bill vetoed by President Roosevelt at the last congressional session.

Oppose Soviet Recognition

The Legion yesterday asked the United States to withdraw its recognition of Soviet Russia. Delegates cheered as J. J. Twomey of Massachusetts, chairman of the Committee on American Trade, offered the resolution.

After commending legislation for national defense passed by the late Congress, the convention adopted a report calling for a concentration of national defense methods. The resolution urged a standing army of 165,000 enlisted men with 14,000 officers augmented by 210,000 national guardsmen, and continuation of officers training camps, the C. M. T. C. and R. O. T. C. in schools.

A treaty navy on a parity with any navy in the world manned by 92,000 enlisted men and 15,000 officers, and new naval training ships also were recommended.

The veterans then went on record opposing the consolidation of army, navy and marine flying corps, and asked increased provisions for coast defense. They commended the program of civilian air reserves training corps.

San Gabriel's brilliant caballeros last night captured the choicest prize of the convention—the drum and bugle corps championships.

Dressed in brilliant Spanish costume of their native land, the Californians played and marched their way to victory over 11 opponents, including the champion Herbert F. Ackroyd Post of Marlboro, Mass.

Marlboro Was Fifth

The other winners: Henry H. Houston 2nd Post, Germantown, Penna., second; Commonwealth Edison Post, Chicago, third; Morristown, N. J., Post No. 59, fourth; Marlboro, fifth.

Fred M. Fueker, Seattle, Wash., will head the Forty and Eight for the coming year. He was elected yesterday to the post of Chef de Chemin de Fer, succeeding John Crowley of Cambridge, Mass.

Other officers: Sous Chefs de Chemin de Fer: Eugene C. Fogee, Portland, Maine; Fred G. Fraser, Washington, D. C.; Robert R. Roberts, Youngstown, Ohio; Rex G. Whittemore, Pomona, Calif.; James C. Casserly, New Orleans, and L. G. Miller, Crookstown, Minn.

Commissaire Intendant Nationale, N. Carl Nielson, Gig Harbor, Wash.; Historien Nationale, Paul J. McGahan, Washington, D. C.; Aumonier Nationale, the Rev. Earl A. Blackman, Kansas City.

Gardes de la Porte Nationaux: R. E. Redfield, Gulfport, Miss.; Earl R. Wiseman, Little Rock, Ark.

C. W. Ardery of Indianapolis was re-elected to the post of Correspondent Nationale.

The Voiture Nationale Trophy, given the Grande Voiture obtaining the most new and renewal members for the American Legion, was won by the Grand Voiture, New York.

Fascist Italy Is Slave State, Ethiopian Diplomat Contended

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A vigorous protest against a speech to the Nile Society by Dr. Adjaz Wargneh C. Martin, the new Ethiopian Minister here, has, it is learned, been lodged by the Italian Minister at Addis Ababa.

Apparently, what most offended Italian susceptibilities was Dr. Martin's contention that while slavery admittedly exists in Ethiopia, it must also be very prevalent in Italy.

And by "Italy" Dr. Martin evidently meant the Fascist State and not the Italian colonies such as, for instance, Italian Cyrenaica, about which the latest report of the League's Advisory Committee of Experts on Slavery contains an official admission from the Italian Government that domestic slavery still exists there. Nor did Dr. Martin mean Italian Tripolitania where the same League report declares there are "groups of people still in a state of servitude."

No, Dr. Martin quite definitely meant Italy, and this is how he figured it out:

A dictionary definition of the word slave, he told the members of the Nile Society, is "one wholly under the power of another, one who has lost all power of resistance." Armed with this dictum, Dr. Martin countered the Italian slavery charge against Ethiopia by asking whether Italians under Fascism today differed in any way from that definition?

Italy's Pretexts

Dr. Martin dealt in turn with all the numerous charges made by Italy against his country. Replying to the Italian reasons for attacking Ethiopia, he said the Walwal incident was nothing more than a trumped-up pretext for a barefaced encroachment. Then there was the Italian grievance that she must seize Ethiopia in order to expand. Dealing with the question of Italy's over-population, he pointed out that Italy had only 341 inhabitants to the square mile, compared with Britain's 500, Japan's 437 and Germany's 360. Ethiopians would not object to Italians settling peacefully in their land, but if they must have another colony why didn't they bravely go and take one from those who had a lot and to spare, he asked?

Italy's third grievance, Dr. Martin said, was that Ethiopians were savages incapable of running their own country properly. He admitted that they had some wild tribes on their frontiers, but, he added, isn't this also true of other African and Asiatic countries? In any case granted that there was some truth in the Italian accusation, it did not justify Italy in threatening them with extermination and to seize their country, he contended.

In regard to a fourth excuse put forward by the Italians, namely that Eritrea and Italian Somaliland were in constant danger of being attacked by Ethiopians, the speaker said it was the Italians who were always encroaching on Ethiopian territory, whereas their good neighbors—the British and the French—scrupulously respected both their territory and their independence.

Wide Open for Trade

Coming to the question of the lack of economic opportunity in Ethiopia, which Dr. Martin decribed as Italy's fifth flimsy excuse for invading Ethiopia, he declared that Ethiopia had no tariffs and was open for anyone to go and trade there, while success and failure in trade depended entirely on competition. There was thus, he contended, not the slightest ground for Italian objections on that score.

Let Ethiopia have peace for 20 years and a loan of say £20,000,000 to enable its Government to open schools everywhere and develop the resources and the Ethiopians would be as well advanced at the end of that period as anyone could wish for, the speaker claimed. But, he concluded, "if the worst comes to the worst my people would rather be under the just and the considerate administration of Britain than of Italy. If we fail in the coming struggle we shall not live to be anyone's slaves."

Mr. Vyvyan Adams, Conservative Member of Parliament for West Leeds, who spoke after Dr. Martin, said he had always felt that the personal slaves of Ethiopia were a good deal less to be pitied than the political serfs of Signor Mussolini. What was at stake, he added, was the reign of law among the nations. If Signor Mussolini were allowed to deny that successfully, the world would be thrown back into the Dark Ages.

Business Regime Set Up in Spain By Chapaprieta

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Sept. 25—After an interval of nearly six days Spain has once more got a Government.

The new Cabinet is regarded as formed along "lines similar to those of the last administration."

The new Government consists of only nine ministers instead of 13.

The offices of Prime Minister and Minister of Finance have been fused under Señor Chapaprieta, wielder of the biggest "ax" in modern Spanish history.

Public Works and Communications, two separate ministries, have been merged under Luis Lucia of the Roman Catholic Party.

Similarly Labor and Justice have become one department under the control of Fredericka Salmon (Roman Catholic). Agriculture, Commerce and Industry will be the portfolio of the former Premier, José Maria Martinez de Velasco, Agrarian.

Juan José Rocha will hold the portfolio of Instruction and Joaquin Pablo Blanco is the new Minister of the Interior.

Alejandro Lerroux, the retiring Premier, becomes Minister for Foreign Affairs.

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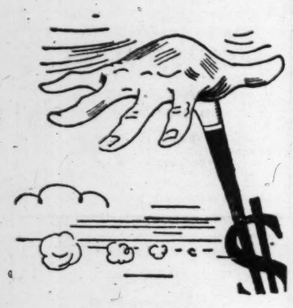

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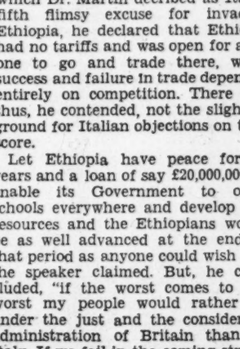

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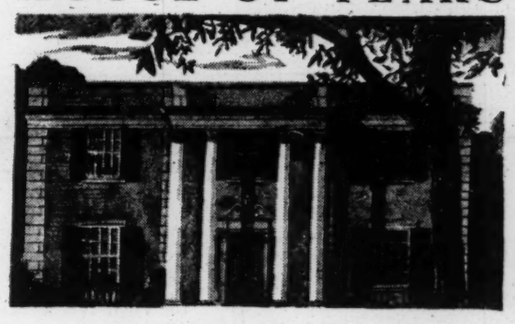

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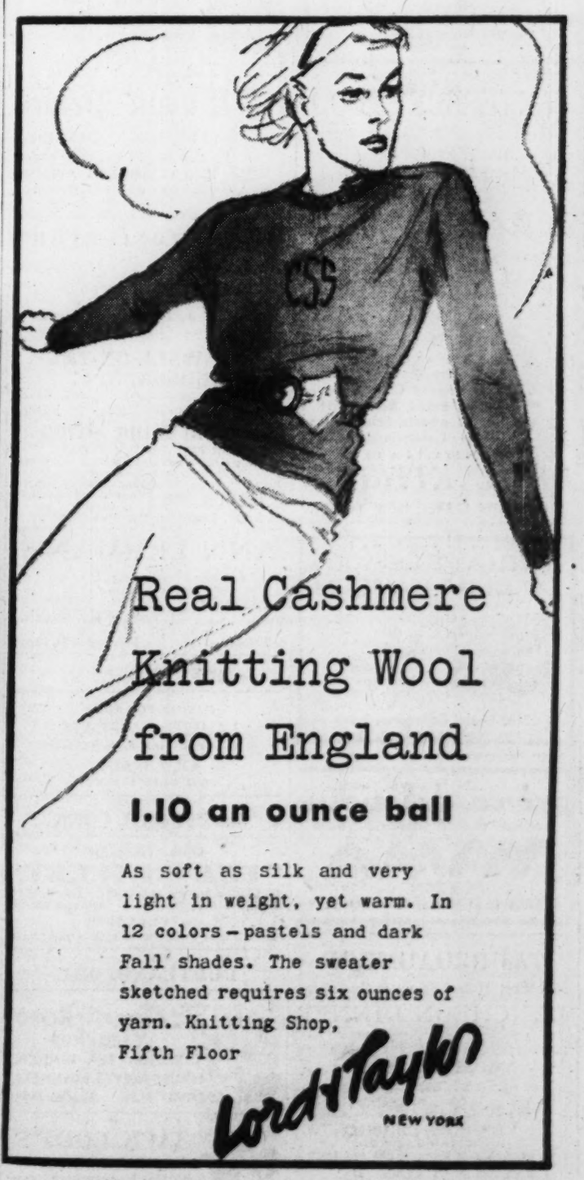

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Warneke Blanks Cardinals With Two Hits, 1 to 0

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Lon Warneke fired his fast ball at the St. Louis Cardinals yesterday and when the smoke of battle had cleared away at Sportsman's Park, the Chicago Cubs had defeated the Cards by 1 to 0, and moved another game closer to the 1935 National League pennant. It was the opening engagement of a crucial five-game series that will decide the senior circuit championship.

The Cubs need only one more victory to clinch the flag and they should gain that without a great deal of trouble. By sweeping the remaining four contests, the Cardinals could tie for the title, but that possibility is a very slim one. It now appears that the one man standing between the Cubs and the pennant is Dizzy Dean, ace pitcher of the major leagues. Diz will undoubtedly be on the mound for the Cards in the second game of the series today and if he can stop Chicago's winning streak that has now reached 19 games, his team will have a chance.

Galan Stops Rally

Warneke's sensational pitching yesterday was enough to discourage even the fighting hearts of the Cardinals. The tall right-hander, who hails from the land of the Ozarks, yielded only two base hits and allowed only one man to reach third base. Twenty-eight St. Louis batters faced him. The only time Lon experienced trouble was in the eighth inning when Augie Galan, Chicago left fielder, tried to make a shoe-string catch of a hit by Collins and failed. The ball rolled to the left-field wall and Collins reached second base. Collins took third on an infield out, but Galan saved the day for Warneke when he raced to the fence for Leo Durocher's long smash to end the inning.

Sharing the spotlight with Warneke was the Cubs' 19-year-old first baseman, Phil Cavarretta. In the second inning young Phil picked out one of Paul Dean's choice pitches and drove it on a line over the right-field pavilion roof for a homer and the only scoring gesture either team could furnish. The blow spoiled an otherwise brilliant exhibition by the younger Dean, who allowed only seven hits and struck out seven.

Warneke's pitching yesterday is a good sample of what the Detroit Tigers will be up against in the World Series if the Cubs continue on to the pennant. Lon will probably not see any more action during the regular season, unless manager Charlie Grimm is forced to call upon him in one of the four remaining contests. However, this is not likely, the way the Chicago staff is traveling at the present time. Assuming that the Cubs will win the flag, Warneke is probably Grimm's choice to pitch the first game of the World Series at Detroit. Needless to mention, if he delivers as he did yesterday against the Cardinals, the Tigers will do very little hitting.

Four Starting Pitchers

The Cubs have a great pitching staff, perhaps not outstanding over a period of years, but a standout at the moment. Grimm has four men —Warneke, Bill Lee, Charlie Root and Larry French—who can be depended upon to go in there and pitch nine full innings of baseball in creditable fashion. Tex Carelton, formerly with the Cardinals, has become Chicago's No. 1 relief man and in that capacity Tex has been a mighty valuable member of the Cub staff. Incidentally, several smart National League figures have said that the Cards traded the pennant when they let Carleton go to the Cubs.

At the beginning of the season, much criticism was hurled in Grimm's direction when he made several drastic changes in his line-up of the previous year. He put an untested "kid" just out of high school on first base. This same "kid" won yesterday's game with a home run. Grimm moved Augie Galan, who came to the Chicago camp as an infielder, out to left field and the young Pacific Coast League product has developed into one of the most valuable men in the National League.

Grimm further revamped his outfield by shifting Frank Demaree from center to right, which called for the benching of Chuck Klein, whose inability to hit for the Cubs has left Chicago rooters open-mouthed. Freddy Lindstrom went back to center field.

For a while it appeared as if Lindstrom was certain to change uniforms at the close of the season. His batting average was very low, far below the level he usually reaches. In fact it still is below average, but since taking over the regular center field post, Lindy has become a much improved ball player. He now looks like a fixture in the Cubs' outer garden.

N. Y. Y. C. Meets Oct. 3

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Sept. 26—The New York Yacht Club will hold a meeting Oct. 3 at which time it will take up the challenge which has been received from C. R. Fairey of Great Britain for a series of America's Cup races for 1936 or 1937.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

Sept. 26, 1910

HAL CHASE, veteran first baseman, was appointed manager of the New York Highlanders in the American League, succeeding George Stallings. Larry Lajoie, who is leading the junior circuit individual batting race, hit three doubles as Cleveland played a nine-inning tie game with the Boston Red Sox.

What Will Happen Now?

By a Staff Photographer

Famous Old Clubhouse and Two of Its Sports Staff

Left—Boston Athletic Association, Founded in 1887. Right—Tom Kanaly, Athletic Director, and Pat Walsh (Standing), a Right-Hand Aid

Boston's Athletic Landmark Hears 'Taps' in Court House

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Court action on the financial situation of the Boston Athletic Association yesterday sounded like "taps" in the meteoric and brilliant athletic career of the famed old historic Boston landmark in sport. The Exeter Street clubhouse was stripped of its tradition to file a debtors schedule in federal court showing liabilities of $231,097 and assets of $157,201. Hope to revive and reopen the home of the unicorn emblem practically fades into regretted obscurity.

The B. A. A. was founded in January of the year 1887. The office of Robert F. Clark, first club president, was the meeting place of a group of sportsmen including such notables as Lawrence Tucker, Harrison Gray Otis, Charles P. Curtis Jr., A. Courtland Van Rensselaer, Thomas Nelson, Henry Parkman, and John Boyle O'Reilly. Over 2000 sport enthusiasts were approached on the founding of the organization and over 1000 favored the idea. Work began May 1 of the same year. The building was not ready for occupancy, however, until December, 1888, and with the passing of time, the demands for membership grew.

The present era of sports leans favorably toward the professional angle. Attempting to retain all possible dignity and pure sport, the amateurs have made little attempt to match the showmanship of the professional. The B. A. A. has declined in popularity in much the same manner. Instead of seeking the youngster and exploiting his modern wants in a clubhouse, the old traditions prevailed, and the Exeter Street edifice has grown into an "old man's club" and the youth has gone elsewhere for his recration and fun.

B. A. A. Olympic Title

Yet these same old traditions justifiably demand that every effort be made to keep this club on the active list. It will be many years before any organization will promote sports in a manner to bring Boston such prominence as B. A. A. history chronicles. Perhaps the Unicorn's greatest single achievement was sending a team to represent the United States in the renewal of the Olympic Games back in 1896. That team carried the club emblem and the colors of the nation to Athens, Greece, and returned with the championship.

The insignia of the Unicorn, emblematic of the B. A. A., has been seen in many parts of the world and in many different sports, even to Olympic fencing. The club has housed many famous athletes and many famous men, some over night, and others over periods of years. No organization of its kind surpassed the B. A. A. for historical prominence, although the New York A. C. has outshone it in late years.

If one believed in ghosts how easy it would be to visualize the now darkened hallways, gymnasium, library, tennis and racquets courts teeming with action each night. The police officer on the beat might well look with alarm at the dark quiet brick edifice should the routine night traffic noises be broken with old-time cheering of sporting events. Many great champions of the past have displayed their prowess in the B. A. A. and many great athletes of bygone days were sponsored and feted by that club.

Youth Must Be Catered To

Any reopening under the bearded rule and with the dim shadows of past greats again in control will simply assure the ultimate end. Checkers, cards and billiards, an ancient gymnasium and the like are no longer attractions to the youth of today. Professional sport cannot exist without the amateur and an athletic club such as the B. A. A. cannot exist without catering to youth.

For years the club grew and prospered promoting amateur athletics of all kinds including football and baseball teams made up of former college stars. Over the great span of years the best-known athletic activities of the B. A. A. were its hockey teams, the annual B. A. A. indoor track meets and the world famous B. A. A. Marathon. The last two events attracting overseas athletes year after year and victories in either classic have been cherished ever after by the victors.

Two important individuals in the progress of the B. A. A. present-day fame were George V. Brown and Thomas J. Kanaly. From 1906 to 1920, Brown was in charge of the sports activity and became a nationally known figure in the athletic world through his sports promotion for the B. A. A. When Brown left to take over the management of the Boston Arena, Tom Kanaly stepped in and has kept the B. A. A. in the spotlight ever since, despite the fading of amateur sports in recent years.

Employees of the B. A. A. looked upon the institution as a home and many have been actively employed there since the building of the club. Christian Eberhard and Herman Koch were athletic instructors for over 40 years, Bill Higgins served as bath attendant 45 years and Eddie Shea, room clerk, rendered services 42 years.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	93	52	.653
St. Louis	94	56	.627
New York	89	60	.597
Pittsburgh	85	66	.563
Brooklyn	68	83	.450
Cincinnati	67	84	.444
Philadelphia	64	87	.424
Boston	36	113	.242

Results Sept. 25

Chicago 1, St. Louis 0.
Brooklyn 10, New York 4.
Brooklyn 1, New York 0.
Only games scheduled.

Seals Win Another

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26 (AP)—San Francisco Seals took a 2-to-0 lead in the Pacific Coast League baseball championship playoff by defeating Los Angeles, 7 to 5, yesterday.

Sporting Around the Hub

Mrs. Whittemore and Margaret Curtis Win Feature Match

DOROTHY HUNTER WHITTEMORE of Brae Burn and Margaret Curtis of Essex County won the feature match in the championship division of the annual Charles River Country Club four-ball golf tournament yesterday. Three other teams entered the semifinal round, including Deborah Verry, Tatnuck, and Mrs. Harriet Ferris, Brae Burn; Mrs. Edward H. Baker Jr., Oakley, and Priscilla Dennett, The Country Club, and the combination of Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret Jr., Charles River, and Rosamond Vahey, Vesper.

Mrs. Whittemore and Miss Curtis won a 21-hole second-round victory over Frances Stebbins of Brae Burn and Mrs. Russell R. Swett, Longmeadow. On the deciding hole Mrs. Whittemore was 20 feet from the pin after playing her third shot while Miss Stebbins was within six feet after playing her third. Mrs. Whittemore sank her putt and Miss Stebbins missed.

Mrs. Prunaret and Miss Vahey, losing in two other meetings with Martha Brewer of Weston and Mrs. W. M. Austin of Dedham, yesterday beat their rivals by 4 and 3; Mrs. Baker and Miss Dennett scored a 4-and-3 victory over Mrs. C. F. Eaton Jr. of Wellesley and Mrs. W. G. Dow of Charles River, while in the other championship match yesterday, Miss Verry and Mrs. Ferris downed Ruth Batchelder of Brae Burn and Laura Robbins of Weston, 3 and 2.

* * *

Red Sox Clinch Fourth Place—The Red Sox closed their home season yesterday in a blaze of glory, defeating the Philadelphia Athletics, 7 to 2, behind the five-hit pitching of Wes Ferrell, who gained his twenty-fifth victory of the campaign. The triumph clinched fourth place in the American League race for the Red Sox, as the fifth-place White Sox are 4½ games behind and each team has only four games to play. The next time Boston fans see the Red Hose in action there will undoubtedly be several new faces in the lineup.

* * *

B. U. Football—Boston University footballers held the first of its single late afternoon drills yesterday afternoon at Nickerson Field. This change follows more than two weeks of morning and afternoon practice sessions. From now on the students will be busy with classes and daily practice will not start until late afternoon.

The Terriers open their schedule on Oct. 5 when University of Toledo gridmen come to Nickerson Field. The game will mark the first time B. U. has ever played Toledo. It is a home-and-home series. Next year Boston University will travel to Toledo in a return game. Jim Nicholson is head coach and he expects a big season. Toledo belongs to the Ohio Conference and will play the Terriers after opening against Capital University at home this week end. Last year, Toledo played eight games and won five. They defeated Capital, University of Louisville, Kenyon, Muskingum and Bowling Green.

* * *

Ladies' Day Tomorrow—The Braves come home tomorrow and play a doubleheader with the New York Giants at Braves Field, the first game starting at 1:30 o'clock. It will be Ladies' Day and all women will be admitted to the grandstand upon payment of the 10-cent government tax.

* * *

Guilford Up and Around—Jess Guilford, who has been confined to his bed for about five weeks, was up and walking around yesterday. He missed the national golf championship at Cleveland recently. He will not compete in the Lesley Cup team matches this coming week end at Oyster Harbors Club, Osterville. The invitation was declined. Guilford has been a member of every victorious Massachusetts Lesley Cup team in the last 20 years.

* * *

Football at Harvard—The Harvard scrimmage, scheduled to be held yesterday and postponed by Coach Dick Harlow, will take place today. The varsity, therefore, had its second easy day this week.

Coach Neil Stahley of the Harvard freshman team will be ready to cut his squad of 132 candidates to 65 today. After another week of practice Stahley will make still another slash, retaining 48 men.

* * *

Big Crowd Watches Redskins—A crowd of more than 5000 professional football fans gathered at the Waltham Athletic Field and saw the Boston Redskins score a 41-to-0 victory over the Waltham Alumni team in the first floodlight game in the Watch City. The winners worked smoothly throughout the game.

The Redskins open against Brooklyn Sunday in a National Professional Football League game.

* * *

Tufts' Soccer Coach—Arthur M. Cochrane of Medford, Tufts '32, will coach the varsity soccer team at Tufts College this season. Cochrane was freshman coach of soccer at the Medford college last year. He succeeds Warren W. Morton.

Cochrane also coached the varsity basketball team last season, a position he is likely to hold again this coming winter.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	92	55	.626
New York	87	59	.596
Cleveland	79	70	.530
Boston	77	74	.510
Chicago	71	77	.480
Washington	66	83	.443
St. Louis	64	84	.432
Philadelphia	56	90	.384

Results Sept. 25

Cleveland 3, Detroit 2.
Boston 7, Philadelphia 2.
St. Louis 4, Chicago 3.
Only games scheduled.

Two Straight for Atlanta

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 26 (AP)—Hammering Al Milnar out of the box in the fifth inning with a five-run rally, Atlanta took a grip on the Southern Association title last night by defeating New Orleans, 7 to 3, in the second game of the final playoff series. Atlanta won the opener Tuesday night and needs to win only one of the remaining three games to cinch the title and a berth in the Dixie series against Oklahoma City, the Texas League champ.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Picking the First Ten

NOW that the major events of the lawn tennis season have come to a close followers of that sport are beginning to give serious consideration to the question of what players will make up the first tens, so far as the United States is concerned. That there will be some changes from the men's and women's singles lists of 1934 goes without question. This has always been the case, although back in olden days there seemed to be more consistency among the leading men players, and, as a rule, the same player would stay up somewhere in the list longer than has been the case in recent years. Turning professional is undoubtedly responsible for much of this, and then again the pace is somewhat faster than it was in days of yore.

Staff Photo

J. Donald Budge

Allison and Miss Jacobs Should Stay

So far as the No. 1 position in the men's and women's singles go, no change is to be expected, as Wilmer L. Allison Jr. certainly showed in the national championship that he is again entitled to No. 1 rank in his own country; and he also showed that he is entitled to a higher ranking in the first ten of the entire world. Helen H. Jacobs is also entitled to No. 1 place among the women again, despite her defeat at the hands of Mrs. Helen Wills Moody at Wimbledon. Insufficient competition does not justify Mrs. Moody being placed over her. In fact, we shall be surprised if the U. S. L. T. A. ranking committee lists Mrs. Moody at all this year.

Budge and Grant Due for Raise

Of the first 10 men ranked by the U. S. L. T. A. last year, two will not be ranked at all this year, as they have turned professional. They are Lester R. Stoefen and George M. Lott Jr. Of the other eight, two are due to receive a decided advancement. They are J. Donald Budge and Bryan M. Grant Jr., ranked ninth and tenth, respectively, in 1934. While Budge did not come up to expectations after returning to the United States from his Davis Cup trip to England, we believe he showed enough this year to put him at either No. 2 or 3, while Grant seems entitled to third or fourth place. To me, Allison, Budge, Sidney B. Wood Jr., Grant, Francis X. Shields and Frank A. Parker would be the right order for the first six in the first ten of 1935.

Mrs. Arnold Shows "First Ten" Tennis

When it comes to the women, it is very probable that at least three of the first four of 1934 will again be in those places. Based on her showing in the national singles and Wightman Cup play, Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan is entitled to the runnerup position to Miss Jacobs. Then comes the question of what to do with Mrs. Ethel Burkhardt Arnold of California, who was the heroine of the United States Wightman Cup victory and recently won the Pacific southwestern championship, defeating Katherine E. Stammers of England for the second successive time this season. She also won the Essex County Club championship, the Seabright tourney, and the Maidstone tourney, and, unless she is not considered on account of the small number of tournaments she took part in, she would seem to be entitled to third position.

Wide World

Mrs. E. B. Arnold

Davis Cup Selections Justified

It would also seem to me that the end of the season's play has justified the selections which were made by the United States Davis Cup committee. It is true that the showing in the challenge round at Wimbledon was very unsatisfactory so far as Uncle Sam's representatives were concerned, yet in the United States national championships, Allison, who was the No. 1 singles Davis Cup player, won the singles title, while Allison and Van Ryn, who were the Davis Cup doubles team, won the United States doubles championship, as well as the Pacific southwest title, which would seem to be proof enough that, even if they did not bring back the Davis Cup, they were the best players Uncle Sam had to name as his representatives.

Says Committee Has Approved Challenge

By a Staff Correspondent

WISCASSET, Maine, Sept. 26—The America's Cup challenge of C. R. Fairey, British yachtsman, has been approved by a special committee of the New York Yacht Club, an associate of W. Starling Burgess, American yacht designer, said here today. It marks the sixteenth quest for the filigreed old tankard which Queen Victoria bestowed upon the Yankee schooner America after a merry thresh around the Isle of Wight one summer day nearly a century ago.

History records that on that occasion England's great Queen hailed her signal man aboard the royal yacht Victoria and Albert for tidings of the battle. Scanning the salty reaches of the windswept Solent, the lookout reported, "the America is first." "And who is second?" asked the Queen. Once more the lookout's glasses raked the heaving horizon and in the fast-gathering twilight, he replied, "Your Majesty, there is no second."

A year hence, C. R. Fairey will attempt to break this spell of 90 years and place England first in the international sailing rivalry where 15 hard-fought attempts have failed before.

Cardinal-Cub Game Rained Out

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26 (AP)—Rain today forced a postponement of the second game of the Cardinal-Cub series to definitely determine if the world champion St. Louis club can halt the rampaging and pennant-bound men of Grimm. A double-header will be played tomorrow, the first game beginning at 12:45 p. m. (C. S. T.)

German Olympic Appeal Coming

BERLIN, Sept. 26 (AP)—Theodore Lewald, 70-year-old president of the German Olympic Association, disclosed yesterday he planned a trip to America next spring to make a personal appeal to the American public to support the Olympic Games, to be held in Berlin next summer. He expects to be a passenger on the great new Zeppelin on its maiden flight to Lakehurst, N. J., next spring, and plans to answer the Games' detractors in a broadcast from the ship after it has arrived in the United States.

Yale Athletes to Fly

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26 (AP)—Yale's baseball team, headed by Coach "Smoky" Joe Wood, old time big league pitching star, returned yesterday from a playing tour of several weeks in Japan. Three of the players, who are members of the 1935 football squad, made reservations to fly back to New Haven last night. They are Larry Kelley, end, and Halfbacks Tom Curtin and Bernard Rankin.

Harvard Athletic Head Is Misquoted On Olympic Ban

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A story in The Harvard Crimson, a daily student publication at Harvard, reporting that a statement from William J. Bingham, director of athletics at Harvard, said that Harvard would refuse to permit its athletes to compete in Olympic tryouts or the Olympics if Germany attempts to hinder the competition of Jewish entries, has been officially qualified by Mr. Bingham in a statement issued from the University News office this noon. His statement follows:

I was misquoted in the Harvard Crimson this morning. I spoke as a member of the American Olympic Committee and not as a Harvard official. Harvard has no authority to determine who shall compete in the Olympic Games. Once the team is selected it is the American Olympic team and the members are so designated. I was asked by a representative of the Crimson the specific question: "If Jews were prevented from competing in the Olympic Games, would you be in favor of sending a team to Berlin?," and my answer as a member of the American Olympic Committee was, "No."

Any amateur athlete is eligible to compete for a place on the American Olympic team, and Harvard students will be free to do so if they wish.

U. S. Dinghies Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Sept. 26—By finishing first and second in the first race and first and fourth in the second, the United States dinghy yachts were away to a fine start in their international sailing series against Great Britain yesterday. Great Britain is represented by Colin Ratsey and Reginald Bennett of the Island Sailing Club of Cowes, while Frank Campbell and Clair L. Farrand represent the United States. The races are being held for a new gold cup put up by the North America Dinghy Association and there will be eight races.

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West Indian Welcome

NOTHING seemed to have changed very much. The March morning was as bright and hot as ever I remembered it. Up with the sun, the trade wind was sowing the sky with orderly little clouds and the sea with equally regular whitecaps, just as it used to. We seemed to anchor in exactly the same place, too. Perhaps Columbus set the fashion when he discovered the island in 1492 and the habit was handed down to Sir Thomas Warner, who settled it in 1622, and to everyone since, even to the ship I came in when I was very young.

I had adventured to the West Indies to grow sea island cotton, either here or on the island next door, whichever proved more hospitable as regards suitable land. It finally turned out to be next door, but here was the first foreign shore I lived on and I had always promised myself to come back some day and renew the thrills if I could. And here I was, and not without trepidation, because I knew that prosperity corner was even further away than when I was young and the cotton out of which we could make a competence was now a drug on the market and even sugar a bare subsistence.

WHAT A SCENE! The ocean spaces since Bermuda had vanished in the babel of the market place. Boats of every kind, big or little, sound or sinking, surrounded us. Diving boys, wet bronze, clamored for coins, never missing them however deep, and pouching them in their cheeks like chipmunks. Lightermen, sweating at immense sweeps, demanded their turn at the cargo derricks and boatmen wrangled for places at the gangway steps, and what both of them did not know about voice production and vernacular invective certainly could not have been learnt on the islands.

The "Island Belle," pea green with pink thwarts, would take us to the pier quicker than any of the waterlogged barques trying to push her away from the ladder—that was certain! "Miss America," with starred and striped cushions and artificial flowers on her back rest, was the only comfortable boat in the fleet while, as for the "Come All Ye Faithful," butter yellow with cobalt cushions and oars, it was bellowed through a megaphone that we could be certain of a dry and flying trip if we chartered her. The name without the attributes satisfied us and she relinquished her clamor and stood by.

SHOREWARDS THE TOWN looked nothing different. Hurricanes might come and go, but tropical nature heals quickly. Monkey Hill in the middle distance was dwarfed by the deep green of the mountain cone, whose crest had already disappeared in the shower-laden clouds. Away off to the left Brimstone Hill of historic defense humped over the skyline and the only new thing that held me was the new red roof of the sugar factory, away to the right where the slope flattens before rising again to the hills that hold the salt ponds—and I hoped its value compensated for its appearance. And in between us and the yellow-washed houses on the waterfront, gray and disreputable Boobies flapped and plunged and gulped their catch and plunged again. We had not had breakfast yet; we could not leave the deck to get it, it was all too exciting.

THE LAST TIME I arrived, all I had for a friend was a dog, Lorna, a Clumber Spaniel of immortal memory and endless pedigree. This time I had Peter the Painter, and she had never seen the tropics before and was wide-eyed and drinking in the color, noise, design and pattern of it all in such gulps as made breakfast to her, at any rate, unnecessary until she remembered it.

We were not in a hurry to land. Let the tourists get off first. They had only four hours on shore before the ship sailed and were expected to drive round the island, swim and see the sights in that time, and already in twos and threes they were creepingly descending the ladder to the heaving boats, carrying cameras, towels and field glasses. Their first tropical day was strong upon them. Our immediate destination was one of the gray and white houses on the waterfront, where friends had been royally entertained and had handed on the good news to us. Already the inhabitant spirit was coming over us—even though we might have been a long time abroad—and we were feeling slightly superior to the camera-carrying tourists of a day.

"Let's go!" The "Come All Ye Faithful" is bumping the steps. Now the ship's side towers above us; we are on sea level and our whole world changes instantly. There is an immediate and exciting foreground. Lighters, piled with yellow cargo cases or freshly cut lumber from out of our own north country, dwarf us. A white schooner, with brailed up mainsail, fishing boats tearing home with their catch, empty lighters sailing out from shore, all break up the view and plunge us into the life of the place in a second.

AND THE COLOR of it! The distant green mountain, shadowed with clouds and squared up to its shoulders with vivid yellow-green canefields and pink harvested ones. The hard red roofs and yellow washed houses in between, and the deepest blue sea footing it all. Peter had never seen anything quite like this in her life, in spite of Naples and the Adriatic. Her eyes widened. She didn't answer when I spoke. I heard her mutter: "How can I paint that?" I didn't know. How could anyone? I was feeling smallish myself because years ago I had written a good deal about it all and the memory of my efforts was not comforting.

THE SCENE TOOK charge again. There were differences from my memory. The pier had a stout roof over it; a haven in such a tropical shower as I arrived in last time. The old sandy foreshore, between the houses and the sea, was now broken by quite an imposing sea wall and promenade. White-topeed people were walking about and I wondered if any of them would remember me. Then the "Come All Ye Faithful" was pushing against the pier steps. An immaculately white uniformed Sergeant of Police took charge of the situation; we were ashore and Peter was saying: "Can you understand what they are saying? I can't." I had to confess my familiarity had departed and only here and there could catch the clipped words and rising inflections that make Negro West Indian as much like a foreign tongue as English well could be.

THE CUSTOMS WERE not exacting. In a minute or two our bags were headed by a grinning porter and his mate, and we were turning out of the town square into such a pleasance as we had never dreamed of. A transported and more luxuriant Italian courtyard! The sides of gray stone, topped with white painted galleries, from which rooms opened cool and deep with shade. The grass court was cut with brilliant beds of flowers. A tree fern filled one corner, scarlet hibiscus another and a white cedar shaking convolvulus pink blossoms on us stood in the center. Maidenhair ferns dripped from the gray walls and shallow stone steps, pushing from every crevice, and hummingbirds flashed and green lizards lurked among the leaves. A West Indian welcome and we were at home.

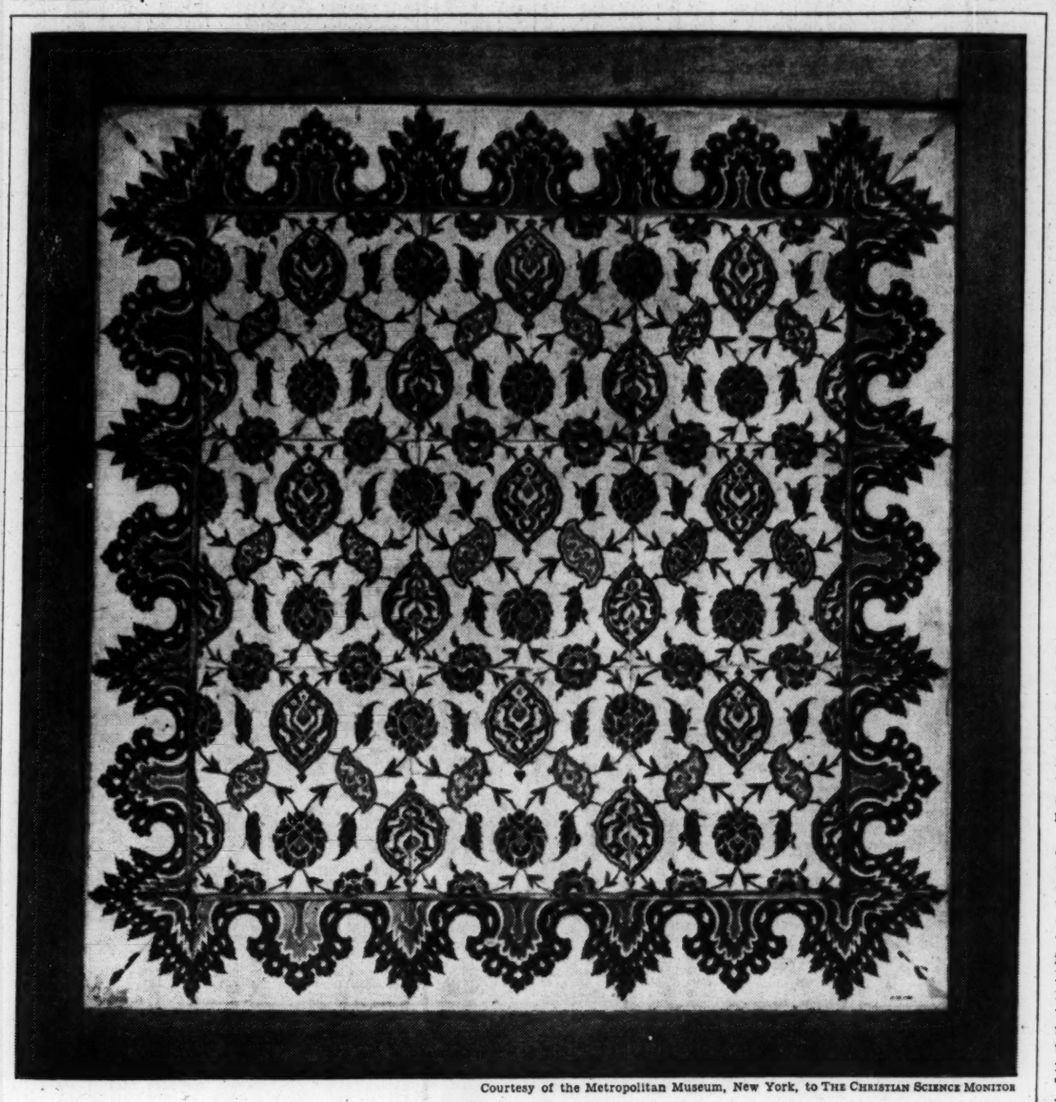
One month lay in front of us to do what we liked with and, if it held greater excitements than our landing, we wondered how we should contain ourselves.

E. B.

Wet Leaves

WET leaves curve with the weight of rain drops,
Shine where the thinned light falls unshadowed,
Bend a little on their leaf stems,
Sway on their own branches in a light wind,
And hold, each one, a drop, a fairy bubble,
On its down-curving tip.
A rain drop rolled down a ragged maple leaf,
Clung for a long time to the down-curved tip,
And, startled, caught the sudden sun.
Hanging there, it held the whole maple tree,
Imprisoned and reshaped, a tree all made of curves
That came back upon themselves into a perfect sphere.

ETHEL LOUISE KNOX



Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A TURKISH WALL TILE

TILES belong in the craft of ceramics. They are baked from clay, with or without a glaze, and they may be decorated, monochromatic, incised or embossed. Their use determines the special shapes and quality of design.

The illustration represents a Turkish wall tile of the glaze decorated variety. Such tiles are thin and flat surfaced. They were generally applied to the walls of the interior of a building. No doubt, the fashion was set by the Persians, who applied their fine sense of ornament to ceramics as they did to book illustration, metalwork, and textiles.

This Turkish tile belongs to a large collection of Near Eastern treasures in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. The design consists of floral and foliate motives common in Islamic patterns. The motives are arranged in orderly formation. To avoid dullness, shapes and colors are alternated and inverted, so that a sense of movement and contrast is promoted. Common among flowers and leaves portrayed in these decorations were leaves, palmettes, pomegranates, carnations. Rarely did the color scheme vary from a blue-white ground, with patterns favoring blue and green and occasional interpolations of warm tones. The effect of design and color is refreshing to the eye.

The tile is known in Western manufacture. Delft tiles are famous in Holland. Tile industries are to be found today in Spain and Italy; and in America, wherever there is a small center of ceramic handicraft, there inevitably tiles are produced. Although most of these tiles are the flat glazed, or enameled variety, some are notable for embossed decoration.

D. A.

Out of the Shadows

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A YOUNG woman on her way to her office one morning observed a shadow of a cloud which taught her a valuable lesson. The day was somewhat overcast, and where she walked the street seemed especially dark. Yet only half a block ahead of her the sunshine was pouring down upon everything. So sharp was the line of demarcation between the sunshine and the shadow that only a few steps were necessary to carry her into the light.

We never know, in the seeming shadows of our human affairs, whether just one more step may not take us into the sunshine. If only we will go just a little farther, the solution of some unhappy problem may be at hand. Christian Science is teaching mankind how to march intelligently and trustingly in fair weather or foul along the highway to heaven; how to breast the storms, step over the stones, and pass unafraid by dangers along the roadside which would turn our gaze from the way. The highway to heaven is not a road for idlers; but oh, the reward for those who persevere! And we have the Scriptural promise that "every man" shall be rewarded "according to his works" (Matthew 16:27).

Ultimately, we must attain to a consciousness of God's allness. Even though the shadows of tumbled, disordered lives or thoughts may now seem to darken our whole experience, every test is actually bringing us closer to this perfect consciousness. Therefore, we are daily coming out of seeming shadows, whether or not we are aware of this fact.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 45), "Emerge gently from matter into Spirit." She knew through long experience that there is no other way to emerge triumphantly from false beliefs than gently, lovingly, and thankfully. Flowers gently unfold into full, fragrant bloom. Trees steadily rise into stalwart strength and beauty. If these unfold so gracefully, how much more gracefully should we grow into a rich, sweet manifestation of our true, spiritual selfhood. Rash moves, hasty conclusions, careless decisions concerning ourselves or others, are foreign to the teachings of Christian Science.

Perhaps many may feel that they are ready and willing to emerge from the darkness of failing or dishonest business, unwholesome environment, broken health, or mistaken morals, but that something seems to be blocking their advancement. They may seem merely to be marking time. This period is not necessarily wasted time. Frequently what seems to be a standstill in one's progress, indicates that a crossroad has been reached, and we are halted in our march until we can discern clearly which is the road to God. Such an experience is a blessing; it saves retracing footsteps impulsively taken.

Sometimes this shadow-dream of life and intelligence in matter does not seem at all objectionable to our material state of thought. Perhaps we believe there is in that dimness something good or necessary to our happiness, some place where we may attain success. In emerging from the shadows we should remember, however, that nothing truly good ever slips out of the grasp of God's beloved children. Nothing truly necessary to our growth is removed from our experience, for God is the one and only good, and He is continuously, wholly ours. If some experience which has been undeniably beautiful or helpful appears to be fading from our lives as we follow the road to God, we can make room for a still greater blessing. Thus is another milestone reached.

No finer example of courage and humility in emerging from the mortal dream-shadows could be found than Mrs. Eddy's own experience. She was well acquainted with sorrow, poverty, heartache. She was ridiculed and persecuted and misunderstood by a world she lived only to bless. Yet as this great, merciful woman looked back in later life on these experiences, she wrote in Science and Health (p. 107), "God had been graciously preparing me during many years for the reception of this final revelation of the absolute divine Principle of scientific mental healing." "Graciously preparing me"! That was Mrs. Eddy's attitude toward her sojourn in the seeming shadows. Therefore, let none of us lose courage along the highway to heaven. The sunshine lies ahead.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

The Call

THE ducks are flying south;
Suddenly, with joyous quackings,
And a rush of whirring wings,
They rise—splashing the icy water
Of the marsh.
They circle, wheel,
And seem to fall in line;
The leader sets the pace.
They fly exultantly
Toward sunshine and security;
Content to stay,
Until the brightening north-land
Beckons with its budded hands.

A murky mist is dimming all the marsh,
And a biting wind is rattling
The coarse dry grass.
In growing chill and deepening dusk,
A single yellow ray
Has pierced the thickening fog,
And makes a clear bright pathway
Straight to the sunset's heart.

ETHEL FAIRFIELD WHITE

A Landsman Who Went To Sea

MY BUSINESS now is rather with a landsman, but a landsman who has been to sea a number of times, and into the jungle, too, taking with him a mildness of manner, a warmly coloured pen, a little hoarse Cockney voice, and an eye and sensitiveness rare among professional writers. His Christian names I do not know—I doubt if he knows them himself, for nobody would dream of addressing him by one of them when an abbreviation of his surname is quite obviously all that is needed. . . . He is H. M. Tomlinson; and I suppose that I have been longer acquainted with his work than most people, for when I was very young indeed my mother used to cut from the columns of a London morning newspaper, The Morning Leader, descriptive articles of his which she carefully stored—I should have said by the hundred. And so when Tomlinson was "discovered" by the quidnuncs as the result of his first book, "The Sea and the Jungle," that was for me an old story. I knew all about Tomlinson. My mother, who had taste, and who knew the difference between a writer and a man who pushes a pen, had told me. . . .

Tomlinson, having escaped from an office job, had, at the age of thirty or so, joined the staff of The Morning Leader. He was later to work as War Correspondent for Dickens's old paper, The Daily News, under A. G. Gardiner, and then for the weekly review, The Nation, under Henry Massingham; and like Massingham he could not write the smallest paragraph without stamping it with his own personality. But his books began in 1912 with "The Sea and the Jungle," and "The Sea and the Jungle," which was not at the time a popular success, remains still his most characteristic production. You will find in its luminous pages all the various Tomlinsons who have since expressed themselves so picturesquely upon the subjects of the sea and the War and the politicians and other matters.

In that book he gives an account of his participation in an exploratory journey from Wales to the Amazon and farther up the Amazon than any ship of such draught (twenty-three feet) as the *Capella* had ever previously been. He had a friend who was chief engineer on this ship, and he was engaged nominally as purser for the voyage. There are no lies in "The Sea and the Jungle." It begins at the beginning, with our author finding his way aboard in darkness and rain. It continues with an account of a storm, not as a sailor sees it, but as we ourselves (who are not sailors) would see it and feel afraid and very uncomfortable. And we then see and feel the atmosphere of Para and other Amazonian features. It is an experience. We actually sail in the *Capella*. Although our vocabularies may be smaller than that of our guide and companion, we share all his sensations. . . .

His own patient and yet scornful humour has an acid bite that never contradicts his astonishing charity. But he does not relish character as character; and he does not create character. His gift is for writing. He is reflective as Thoreau and Emerson were reflective; and he is a natural descriptive writer. When he has something to describe which has deeply moved him his writing is genuine communication, and as such ranks high in our time.—FRANK SWINNERTON, in "The Georgian Literary Scene." (London: Heinemann. New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

To My Friend

THIS is the book you have sent me.
I turn the leaves, thinking:
"This is your message to me."
You who are so able, so active,
So austere and so silent,
Why cannot you tell me yourself
The thoughts you think toward me?

You are like a gray morning
With the mist lying on the pond,
Coming almost to the curved stone curb
Where I stand watching the lily pads,
Floating, green and yellow in the pale light
Of a dull autumn day.
Like the mist you advance—
You retreat.
Why do you wish me to follow you?
Do you not know what I know well enough:
That I love you,
And that I understand?

A. JACQUELINE SHAW

AFUERA DE LAS TINIEBLAS

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

UNA mañana, una joven en camino a su oficina observó la sombra de una nube que le enseñó una lección muy valiosa. El cielo estaba nublado, y la calle parecía especialmente obscura donde ella estaba. Y sin embargo no era más que media manzana más allá, que se veía el sol inundando la calle. Tan distinta era la línea de demarcación entre el sol y la sombra, que no tenía que dar más que unos pocos pasos adelante para entrar en la luz.

No sabemos nunca, en las sombras aparentes de nuestros asuntos humanos, si un solo paso más allá no bastará para llevarnos al sol. Si sólo quisiéramos decidirnos a ir un poco más lejos, la solución de algún problema difícil tal vez estaría cerca. La Ciencia Cristiana enseña a la humanidad como ha de andar inteligente y confiadamente, tanto en tiempo de sol como en tiempo de lluvia, en su camino al cielo, como hay que afrontar las tormentas, pasar sobre las piedras e ir adelante sin ser perturbado por los peligros al lado del camino que tratan de desviar nuestra atención del camino mismo. El camino real que lleva al cielo no es un camino propio para holgazanes; pero es un camino lleno de compensaciones para los que perseveran en su intento. Y tenemos la promesa bíblica de que a "cada uno" se le dará "conforme a sus hechos" (San Matéo 16:27).

Por último tenemos que alcanzar el conocimiento de la totalidad de Dios. Aunque la sombra de vidas y pensamientos trastornados y desordenados parezca obscurecer nuestra entera experiencia, cada prueba por la cual pasamos nos acerca realmente más a este conocimiento perfecto. Así es que con cada día que pasa estamos saliendo más de las sombras aparentes, aunque a veces no nos demos cuenta de este hecho.

Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, escribe en la página 485 del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS): "Salid gradual y moderadamente de la materia al Espíritu." Ella sabía por larga experiencia que la única manera de salir triunfalmente de las creencias erróneas es gradual y moderadamente, y con un corazón lleno de cariño y de gratitud. Las flores se desarrollan gradualmente hasta llegar a su florecimiento pleno y fragante. Los árboles se elevan constantemente hacia la fortaleza sólida y la belleza. Si éstos se desarrollan tan llenos de gracia, ¡cuánto más agraciadamente debiéramos nosotros desarrollarnos para manifestar rica y noblemente nuestra verdadera identidad espiritual! Decisiones ligeras, conclusiones precipitadas, resoluciones apresuradas acerca de nosotros mismos o de otros, son desconocidas por las enseñanzas de la Ciencia Cristiana.

Tal vez que algunos deseen salir de las tinieblas de negocios que estén fracasando o que no sean enteramente honrados, de un medio ambiente que no sea armonioso, de mala salud o condiciones morales erróneas,—pero encuentran que hay obstáculos que impiden su adelanto. Tal vez que parezcan estacionarios; pero este período no es necesariamente tiempo perdido. Pasa a menudo que lo que parece ser una parada en nuestro progreso, indica que se ha llegado a una encrucijada, y que estamos parados en nuestra marcha, hasta que podamos discernir claramente cual es el camino hacia Dios. Una experiencia tal es una bendición; nos ahorra desandar lo andado con pasos impulsivos.

A veces este sueño obscuro de vida e inteligencia en la materia no parece ofensivo a nuestro estado mental tan materialista. Quizás pensemos que haya algo bueno o necesario para nuestra felicidad en este ofuscamiento, algún lugar, en el cual se pueda encontrar éxito. Debiéramos de recordar, empero, que al salir de las tinieblas nada verdaderamente bueno se escapa de las manos de los hijos bienamados de Dios. Nada que sea verdaderamente necesario para nuestro crecimiento se quita de nuestra experiencia, puesto que Dios es el único bien, y El es nuestro, entera y constantemente. Si algo que ha sido innegablemente hermoso y provechoso parece desaparecer de nuestras vidas, mientras seguimos el camino que nos lleva a Dios, podemos prepararnos para la recepción de otra bendición aún mayor. Así se avanza en el camino.

No se podría encontrar ejemplo más espléndido de ánimo y de humildad al salir del sueño obscuro de la existencia mortal, que aquel que nos dió Mary Baker Eddy en su propia experiencia. Se tuvo que acostumbrar a la pobreza, la pena y los desengaños. Fué burlada, perseguida y mal entendida por un mundo al cual ella no daba más que bendiciones. Y sin embargo, cuando esta mujer tan grande y tan bondadosa recordó más tarde estas experiencias, escribió en CIENCIA Y SALUD (pág. 107): "Dios, lleno de gracia, me había estado preparando durante muchos años para la recepción de esta revelación final del Principio divino y absoluto de la curación mental científica." "Dios, lleno de gracia, me había estado preparando"—¡ésta era la actitud de Mary Baker Eddy con respecto a su morada en las aparentes tinieblas! Por lo tanto, ninguno de nosotros debiera perder ánimo en el camino real al cielo. ¡La luz del sol nos espera más adelante!

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Sea-Shell

BORNE in
by giant waves,
a spiral, pearl-pink shell
brings music learned in far blue caves
to me.

IRENE STANLEY

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Listed Stock Quotations

Both Losses and Gains Established in Stock Market Trading

Commodity and Money Markets

Price Movement Featured Today By Irregularity

By Forrest Price

There was some backsliding today. Stocks went both down and up.

And some did not move from their moorings.

In the late market a better tone appeared.

It was an irregular affair.

Total sales approximated 1,000,000 shares.

There was nothing markedly depressing or constructive in the news.

So that there was nothing to account for what selling there was except the shelf-worn "profit-taking."

Likewise there was no new development to encourage buying.

Losses of 2 points or so were recorded by Corn Products, Westinghouse Electric, American Can, Link Belt, North American preferred, Standard Gas 7 per cent preferred and Warner Bros. preferred. Warren Pipe & Foundry declined more than 6 points.

Celanese was down a point early, recovered its loss and gained 2.

On the up side with gains of 1 to 2 points were Radio B, Underwood Elliott Fisher, American Chain preferred, Spang Chalfont preferred, Sloss Sheffield preferred, du Pont, Kresge preferred and American Woolen preferred. The last named moved up nearly 3 points to a new high.

Pere Marquette preferred moved up 3 points. The prior preferred advanced more than a point to a new high. American Telephone and Adams Mills entered new high territory.

Selective buying featured trading in the bond department. Some of the corporate loans were active and higher. Others were unchanged or slightly lower.

U. S. Governments did not do much. The tone was steady, although slight losses were recorded by some of the Treasury issues.

Trading in foreign bonds was more normal than in some weeks. The bonds of Italy, Great Britain, Poland and France ruled steady.

Among the commodities, corn held the center of the stage at Chicago. A sudden rise of about 2 cents a bushel featured the grain market. Cotton was slow and steady.

If there are remaining any skeptics regarding business recovery in the United States it might be well to point out to them a few reasons why improvement is under way.

First there is a large accumulated demand for everything that enters into commercial and industrial activity. Inventories generally are low.

Then there is the money with which to make needed purchases. Buying power, particularly in the agricultural districts, has been greatly increased.

And there also has been a sizable gain in wages and pay rolls. Added to this are enormous relief expenditures by the Government.

Increased carloadings and greater electric power output are irrefutable indication that substantial improvement already has been made in all directions.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Irregular; late rally aids sagging list.

Bonds: Mixed; U. S. Governments easy.

Curb: Uneven; specialties strong.

Foreign Exchanges: Quiet; guilder steadies.

Cotton: Quiet; local and southern hedge selling.

Sugar: Quiet; steady spot market.

Chicago

Wheat: Irregular; rains benefit crop.

Corn: Strong; widespread frost predicted.

Cattle: Mostly steady, top $12.25.

Hogs: Weak to 25 lower, top $11.80.

Foreign

London—Traders on the stock exchange were mostly occupied with week-end settlement operations today. The undertone of the market was good, although dealings were restricted, pending developments in the international situation. Prices finished generally below the best of the day. Gold mining shares, gilt-edged securities, and most industrials were fractionally higher, while transatlantic issues and oil shares developed uncertainty. The market closed irregular.

Paris—Prices remained firm on the Bourse today in absence of unfavorable international developments. Rentes and bank stocks continued their rise with industrial issues showing little change. International shares moved irregularly. The closing was steady.

Berlin—sustained by some buying activities, prices on the Boerse opened firm today. The closing was quiet.

Bond Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

	20 Rails	10 Indust	10 Util	10 For'n
Wednesday	82.8	99.6	97.6	67.7
Month ago	81.9	98.5	97.3	67.4
Year ago	82.2	87.3	84.4	67.4
1935 high	87.8	99.6	98.7	70.4
1935 low	76.4	92.2	84.5	65.5
1934 high	89.4	92.9	88.9	70.0
1934 low	74.5	73.7	68.2	60.2
1932 low	45.8	40.0	64.6	42.2
1928 high	101.1	98.9	102.9	100.5

10 Low-Yield Bonds

Wednesday	109.9	Year ago	105.9
Month ago	108.9	1935 low	107.9
1935 high	110.7	1934 low	99.1
1934 high	108.3	1932 low	86.8
1928 high	104.4		

Pan American Airways

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP)—Traffic over the lines of the Pan American Airways system during the first half of 1935 was 44 per cent greater than in the like period a year ago, it was announced. While tourist traffic accounted for a good portion of the total, the great majority of air passengers are businessmen who desire a quick journey to and from the various countries served by the system, it was stated.

Record Gold Shipments to U. S.

NEW YORK (AP)—Four ships arriving Tuesday from Europe brought to various New York banks 204 cases of gold, the largest number of cases yet received on a single day since the big rush to transfer the precious metal from the Continent to the United States began as a result of war fright. The monetary value will not be announced until the gold is cleared through the Federal Reserve Bank.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 26	Last Sept. 25
49	32	1.20f	Abraham & Str	70	49	47½	49	45⅝
9⅜	4¼	..	Adams Express	600	8	7⅝	8	8
35½	28	2	Adams Millis	1100	35½	34	35¼	34¼
14¼	8	.60	Addressograph	700	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
14⅛	4½	..	Advance Rumely	800	13	13	13	13
8⅝	6½	.60	Affiliated Prod	300	7	6⅞	6⅞	..
152¼	104⅜	3f	Air Reduction	200	152	152	152	151½
1⅞	¾	..	Airway Elec App	100	1	1	1	..
20⅛	15¼	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	1800	16	15¾	15¾	15⅝
2⅛	¾	..	Alleghany Corp h	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
8½	2¾	..	Allegh pf ww xxx h	500	5¼	5	5	5¼
7¼	2	..	Allegh pf ww XL h	200	4¼	4	4¼	..
30½	21	1	Alleghany Steel	100	27	27	27	26½
5¼	4¼	..	Allegh Corp pf	800	5½	4¼	5⅛	..
173	125	6	Allied Chem	500	170	168⅞	169	170
127⅝	122½	7	Allied Chem pf	200	125½	125½	125½	125½
7⅜	3⅛	..	Allied Stores	2700	6½	6¼	6⅜	6⅛
29⅝	12	..	Allis Chalmers	2300	27⅛	26⅝	27	27⅛
73¾	49	5	Allied St pf	300	69	68	69	67½
4⅛	2¼	2f	Amal Leather	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½
71	48⅛	2	Amerada	200	64	63½	64	64¼
57¾	41½	3	Am Ag Ch Del	100	52½	52½	52½	53
32½	13½	..	Am Bank Note	500	30	29½	30	29¾
65¼	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	210	62	60⅞	60½	60⅞
17¾	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	600	15¼	15	15	15⅜
135	57⅜	3b	Am Crys Sug pf	60	83	83	83	..
38⅛	21	1	Am Brake S&F	200	32¼	32	32¼	..
128½	119	7	Am Brake S&F pf	200	126¾	126	126	..
25⅛	16	..	Am Car & Fdry	600	20⅞	20½	20⅞	21
146⅜	110	4f	Am Can	700	140¼	140	140¼	142
57½	25½	..	Am Car&c F pf	400	49½	48¼	49½	..
22	8	..	Am Chain	600	21¾	21	21	21
107	38	..	Am Chain pf	400	107	105¾	107	106½
33¼	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	700	26¼	25½	25⅞	26½
3	2¼	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	400	1¾	1	1¼	1¼
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	1300	6½	6¼	6¼	6⅜
42	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	200	31	31	31	31⅝
17	2⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	500	11⅜	11	11	11⅜
39¾	17	..	Am Hide & L pf	200	36	36	36	36
37¼	29½	2.40	Am Home Prod	1300	33	32¾	33	32¼
4⅜	2⅜	..	Am Ice	100	2½	2½	2½	2⅜
9⅞	4⅜	..	Am International	300	8⅜	8¼	8¼	8⅜
58	32	..	Am Loco pf	400	53⅞	52½	52⅝	53
20⅜	9	..	Am Locomotive	600	18¾	16¾	16⅝	16¼
10¼	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	700	10	9⅜	10	9¾
9½	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	200	9½	9⅜	9½	9½
24¾	13½	..	Am Metal	500	23½	23	23½	23⅜
28⅞	18⅛	.80	Am Mach & Fdy	800	27	26¾	27	27
9½	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	4500	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	6⅞
41½	8⅜	..	Am P&L 5% pf	700	31	29½	30⅜	31⅛
49½	10⅛	..	Am P&L 6% pf	1400	36½	34¾	36⅛	36
12⅜	10½	..	Am Radiator	3600	17¼	16⅝	17	17⅛
27⅞	15¾	.30b	Am Rolling Mill	2400	26½	25⅞	26⅛	26¼
9⅝	6⅝	5	Am Safety Razor	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
14⅜	4½	..	Am Seating	900	14¼	14	14	14⅛
26½	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	60	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
51¼	31⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	4200	49¼	48	49	48⅞
144	121	7	Am Smelt & R pf	500	138¼	138	138¼	..
76	63	3f	Am Snuff	300	73½	72¼	73½	..
101	72½	5	Am Tob	900	101	99½	101	100
104¼	79¾	5	Am Tob B	500	104	102½	104¼	102½
140⅝	129¼	..	Am Tob pf	100	137½	137½	137½	..
20¼	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	300	17¼	16⅞	17¼	17¼
43	33½	2f	Am Stores	200	36⅞	36½	36⅞	37
70½	51¼	2	Am Sugar Ref	200	54	52⅝	52⅝	54
140½	126½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	136	136	136	136
145⅜	98⅝	9	Am Tel & Tel	1900	140½	139¼	140⅛	139⅝
22½	9	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	60	17¼	17¼	17½	17
27	18½	1f	Am Sum Tob	100	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
10¼	7¼	..	Am Wat W & E	1600	16½	15⅞	16⅛	16¼
10¾	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	8900	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞
59¾	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	4700	59¾	58⅝	59¾	59⅝
5⅞	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
22	8	..	Anaconda Cop	9700	20⅞	20¼	20⅞	21
17⅝	10⅞	.60	Anchor Cap	300	11⅛	11	11⅛	11
109	99¾	6f	Anchor Cap pf	20	100	99¾	100	..
52	36	1f	Archer Daniels	200	47½	47	47⅜	..
122¼	117	7	Archer Dan pf	20	119	119	119	118½
6⅛	3⅛	..	Armour Ill	2100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
7⅜	5½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	300	6¼	6	6	6
8	4	..	Arnold Constable	200	6½	6⅜	6½	6¼
36¼	16½	.50	Armstrong Cork	1500	36¼	35⅛	36¼	35⅝
1⅞	⅞	..	Asso Dry Goods	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
57⅛	35⅜	2b	Atchison T&SF	2800	49¾	48	49	49
91	66⅜	5	Atchison pf	200	86	86	86	86
37½	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	400	24¼	23½	23⅝	24¼
28	21⅜	1	Atl Refining	1500	21⅞	21⅝	21¾	21⅞
47⅛	32¾	2	Atlas Powder	200	44	44	44	..
115	106⅛	4	Atlas Powder pf	20	113⅞	113⅜	113⅞	..
39½	15	..	Auburn Auto	500	35½	34¾	35¼	35
14	5½	..	Austin Nichols	200	7	7	7	6¾
4¼	2¼	..	Aviation Corp Del	700	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3½

—B—

6⅜	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	500	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
18	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	2100	16¼	15⅝	15⅞	16⅛
23	9¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	300	19¼	19¼	19¼	19½
21	10⅜	6½	Bamberger pf	20	109½	109½	109½	..
49½	36⅛	2½	Bangor & Aroos	200	44¾	44¾	44¾	44½
115	106¼	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	112½	112½	112½	112½
67½	32	..	Barker Bros pf	50	66	66	66	..
10⅝	5⅞	.60f	Barnsdall A	8500	10⅛	9⅝	9¾	10
99	90	3f	Beech-Nut Pack	200	92	92	92	93
14⅜	11⅛	1	Belding Hem	500	13	12⅜	13	12⅝
117½	80	7.02	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	80	80	80	..
23¾	11⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	3800	21½	20¾	21½	21½
19⅜	15⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	700	19⅛	18¾	19	19⅛
50⅜	34	2	Best & Co	200	49¾	48	49¾	49
41½	21⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	2600	38⅜	37⅝	38¼	38
26¼	14¾	..	Bigelow Sanford	160	24	23⅛	24	23⅛
103¾	55¾	13.4b	Beth Steel pf	1200	100	99	100	100¼
14¼	9⅜	..	Blaw Knox	900	12⅞	12⅜	12¾	12¾
82½	52½	..	Blumenthal pf	10	82½	82½	82½	82½
16⅛	6⅛	..	Boeing Airplane	1300	14⅜	13⅞	14¼	14⅛
59⅞	39⅜	3	Bohn Alum & Br	400	48⅜	48	48⅜	48⅜
90	78	4f	Bon Ami A	70	98	97½	98	98
62⅝	21	1.60	Borden	2100	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	24½
53⅜	28¼	2	Borg Warner	800	53⅛	52⅝	53	53
48⅞	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	5300	48⅜	47¼	47⅝	48¼
15⅜	8½	.40	Bridg Brass	2800	15	14¾	15	15
45¼	23⅜	3	Briggs & Strat	300	43¾	43¼	43¾	44
36½	20⅜	2f	Bristol Myers	200	34	33⅞	34	33½
46⅜	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	700	44½	44¼	44¼	44
3½	1⅜	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
71½	43	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	63	63	63	..
63¾	53	3	Brown Shoe	200	61	60	61	..
6⅝	3⅜	..	Brunswick Balke	700	6¾	6¼	6¼	6½
8⅛	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	500	6⅛	6	6	..
15	8⅛	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	2100	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	11⅛
91½	62¾	2	Bucyrus E pf	10	83½	83½	83½	..
1	⅞	..	Budd Mfg Rts	1100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
6⅜	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	3200	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	5¾
50½	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	500	50	49½	49⅞	49½
9¼	2½	..	Budd Wheel	6700	9	8⅝	9	8⅞
20⅜	8¼	..	Bullard	2400	20⅞	20¼	20½	20½
11	3¾	..	Bulova Watch	100	9½	9½	9½	9½
9⅞	3	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	20	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6¾
20½	13¼	.60	Burroughs Add	2900	20	19½	20	19¾
22½	10	..	Bush T Bldgs pf cad	60	16	15¾	16	..
2¾	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	200	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
20⅝	13⅜	..	Byers	100	16⅞	16½	16½	16⅝
60¾	32	..	Byers pf	10	56¼	56¼	56¼	..

—C—

42½	30½	1½	Calif Packing	1500	34⅜	33½	34½	33¾
5⅞	2¼	..	Calumet & Hecla	1200	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
26¾	7½	.40b	Campbell Wy&S	4500	26⅜	25¼	26½	2
16⅜	8¼	.40	Canada Dry	700	9	8¾	9	9⅛
13¾	9⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	500	10	9¾	9⅞	10
36	30	2	Cannon Mills	400	36½	36	36	..
13⅛	4⅞	..	Capital Admin	200	12	12	12	12¼
45½	32½	3	Capital Admin pf	20	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
81½	45¾	..	Case Thresh	10	118	118	118	..
65½	36½	1f	Caterpillar Trac	2300	51½	50⅜	51½	40¾
35⅞	19½	..	Celanese Corp	3500	28¾	27½	28½	27¾
51⅝	17⅜	..	Celotex Co (h)	700	5⅜	4⅝	5¼	4⅞
3⅝	1⅜	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	350	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	3⅝
29	22½	1½	Central Aguirre	100	26	26	26	..
63¾	38⅜	4	Cerro de Pasco	4000	58⅜	57⅞	57⅝	58¼
7	3⅜	..	Certain-Teed	300	6	6	6	5⅞
66¼	28	..	Certain-Teed pf	120	59½	59	59¼	60
47⅜	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	100	45¾	45¾	45⅞	45¾
47½	37⅛	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1500	45¾	45⅜	45⅝	45
2¼	⅝	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
4½	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
19½	15⅞	1f	Chi Mail Order	200	30¾	30¼	30¾	30¾
4¾	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	800	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
5⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & N'western (h)	300	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2½
12	4⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	200	11½	11½	11⅞	11½
47½	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	500	44¼	44	44	44½
30	25	2	Chickasha Cot O	300	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
74⅝	31	1f	Chrysler	17500	71⅞	69¾	71⅜	71
35¾	27⅜	1f	Clev Cr Br Co	2500	35⅛	34⅜	35⅛	35
24⅞	14	2	City Ice & Fuel	300	15	14½	15	14⅞
100	69¾	6½	City Ice & Fuel	200	15	14½	15	14⅞
100	69¾	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	78	78	78	77
18⅜	12¼	.80	Clark Equipment	200	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	17⅞
245	161⅞	8	Coca Cola	300	239¼	239¼	239¼	240½
19¼	15⅛	.50	Colgate-Palm P	200	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	18¼
57⅜	53⅜	3	Coca Cola pf	400	56	55	55	55
33½	9	..	Collins & Aikman	3500	32⅜	31½	32	31½
5½	½	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
14	3⅜	..	Columbia Gas	7500	12¼	11⅞	12	12⅛
86½	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	100	84	84	84	..
81	34½	1f	Columbia Pic vtc	1500	68¼	67	67¼	68
94	67	4	Columbian Carb	300	88½	88½	88½	89
53⅞	39½	2½	Comm Credit	2500	49⅞	48⅞	49¾	49½
72	56¼	2.80f	Comm Inv Tr	3000	66¼	65¾	66¼	66½
102⅜	97⅝	4¼	Comm I Tr 6½%	1500	102¼	101½	102¼	101⅞
23⅞	17⅝	.60f	Comm Solvents	2300	19	18¾	18⅞	19
2⅞	⅞	..	Comwlth & So	7500	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
65¼	29⅛	3	Comwlth & S 6pf	300	56	56	56	56½
37⅞	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	800	36⅝	36¼	36⅜	36½
49	23¾	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	30	42	42	42	..
7½	3¼	..	Consol Film Land	500	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
22⅞	14¼	1½g	Consol Film I pf	700	16½	16½	16½	..
10½	7	..	Consol Cigar	300	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	8⅜
34¼	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	11500	26¾	26⅛	26¼	26¾
101¾	72⅛	5*	Consol Gas pf	1300	99	97⅞	99	99
43⅜	25⅛	..	Consol Laundries	3300	37⅜	36⅝	37⅜	..
10½	6½	.25b	Consol Oil	2700	8	7⅞	8	8
5	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
1⅝	½	..	Consol Textile	16200	1	¾	1	¾
13⅝	8¾	..	Container A	5500	13¼	13	13¼	13⅛
5½	2⅞	..	Container B	4300	5⅜	5	5¼	5⅜
9¼	2	..	Cont Baking A	300	8¼	7⅞	8¼	8⅛
13⅜	⅜	..	Cont Baking B	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
67¾	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	400	58½	58¼	58¼	..
91⅝	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	1500	87¼	86⅜	87¼	86½
14⅜	7	.50b	Cont Dia Fibre	300	13¾	13	13¼	13⅜
42⅜	28⅞	1.20f	Cont Insurance	100	39⅞	39¾	39¾	39⅞
1¾	¾	..	Cont Motors	1000	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
23	15⅛	.62½b	Cont Oil	1000	19½	19¼	19¼	19½
60¾	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	120	54½	54	54½	54½
78⅜	60¼	3	Corn Products	1500	63	61½	62	63⅛
67⅞	47	..	Coty	800	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅝
39⅞	35⅞	2f	Cream of Wheat	1500	37¼	37⅛	37¼	37⅛
16⅜	11¾	.25b	Crosley Radio	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12
36⅛	23½	1	Crown Cork & S	300	34	33⅜	33⅜	33⅞
5⅜	3¼	..	Crown Zeller vtc	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅝
9⅞	3	..	Cuba Ry pf	60	9¼	9	9¼	8⅞
80¾	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	200	68	67½	67¾	67½
47½	39⅞	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	..
22⅞	15	..	Curtis Publishg	100	18	18	18	16
105¼	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	200	102	102	102	102⅞
3¼	2	..	Curtis-Wright	7500	3⅛	2⅞	3	3⅛
10⅛	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	6500	9	8⅜	8⅞	8⅝
29	16	..	Cutler Hammer	1200	29	28	28½	28⅝

—D—

42	22¾	..	Deere & Co	2500	40¼	39	40¼	39⅜
28	19	.75g	Deere & Co pf	1400	28	27¾	28	28
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	2000	36¾	36	36½	36⅝
19⅛	11	..	Del Lack & W	1800	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15½
4¾	1⅝	..	Denver R G pf	300	3½	3½	3½	..
103½	65	4	Detroit Edison	300	101½	101½	101½	101½
40¾	26½	1½f	Diamond Match	200	31¼	31¼	31¼	..
43⅛	34½	2f	Dome Mines	1000	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40½
33	17½	.75b	Douglas A	3500	31⅛	30	30⅞	30½
19	12¼	1	Duplan Silk	300	16	16	16	..
113⅞	103	8	Duplan Silk pf	20	112	112	112	112
135¼	86⅜	3.60f	du Pont de Nem	2000	128	125½	127½	126¼
131	126⅜	6	du Pont deb	300	129½	129½	129½	..

—E—

8	3¾	..	Eastern Roll Mill	700	6½	6¼	6½	6¼
161	110½	5f	Eastman Kodak	500	156½	156	156	157¼
29	16⅜	1f	Eaton Mfg	2500	28	27¾	27¾	27⅞
7⅝	3⅜	..	Ettingen Schild	800	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4¾
83¼	10¾	.30b	Elec Auto-Lite	4500	30¼	29½	30¼	30⅜
113½	107	7*	Elec Auto-L pf	20	111¾	111¾	111¾	113½
10⅜	3½	..	Elec Boat	5300	10	9¾	9⅞	10
8¾	5⅜	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1200	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
7½	1¼	..	Elec Pow & Lt	700	2	1⅞	2	2
26	2½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	300	22⅜	21½	22¾	21½
32	3	..	Elec Pow & L pf	800	25	23¾	24¾	24
49½	39	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	200	47	47	47	47
⅝	¼	..	Elk Horn Coal (h)	200	½	½	½	..
7⅞	1¾	..	Engineers Pub S	200	4¼	4¼	4⅞	..
41	14	..	Engineers P S ppf	100	35¼	35	35¼	35
7⅝	4½	..	Equitable Off Bld	200	½	5¾	6⅛	6
14	7⅛	..	Erie RR	100	1⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11½
17⅞	8¾	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	..
13	6¾	..	Erie RR 2pf	200	10	10	10	..
73	69½	3½	Erie&Pittsburgh	100	73	73	73	..
14⅞	10½	.80	Eureka Vacuum	100	13	13	13	13
23¼	15	1	Evans Products	700	18½	18⅜	18½	19
5	3	..	Exchange Buffet	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½

—F—

9⅜	4	..	Fairbanks pf	10	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..
26½	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	600	24	23½	23

Business and Industry

High Price of Pork Vs. Higher Farm Income at Critical Stage

Commerce and Finance

Price Reduction Key to Prosperity, States Brookings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—Striking directly at the foundations both of new-deal economic philosophy and such alternative or related panaceas as the "share the wealth" movement, the Brookings Institution today laid its finger on price reduction as the most important single method for the achievement of a more abundant material life in the United States as well as throughout the world.

The prominent independent research organization concluded a three-year study of national economic problems in a final report entitled "Income and Economic Progress" made public today. It coincided with a renewal by President Roosevelt at his press conference yesterday of his championship of NRA policy which was predicated on the assumption that prosperity could be achieved through wage increases.

Bolsters Borah's Ideas

The report also gains political significance from the fact that it tends in general to bolster the line of economic thinking followed by Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, who ranks as a possible Republican nominee in the coming presidential campaign, and other public figures who, like Senator Borah, are more concerned about enforcement of the anti-trust laws and the interest of the consumer than they are about industrial profits.

Profits are by no means ignored by the Brookings report. On the contrary it sees profits as the reservoir from which greater productivity and hence a higher standard of living for the nation will draw its lifeblood. But it does insist that a narrow view of profits has obscured to a substantial section of American corporate enterprise its own best interest and at the same time constituted a major obstacle to national well-being.

In simplest terms the Brookings theory is that employed and made understandable to the public by the industrial career of Henry Ford. By taking advantage of technical improvemen. and the increased efficiency of the industrial machine Mr. Ford was first able to undersell his competitors. His profit was to a large extent then converted into greater producing capacity. With greater volume of production profit could be cut lower on each unit, thus increasing the potential market while at the same time continuing to return a substantial profit.

Hits Freezing Price Level

By contrast, the report points out, many of the great American corporations, notably the steel industry, have succeeded by trusts, combinations, etc., to freze the price level for their product preferring to obtain their profits through the medium of monopolistic price control rather than through the greatest potential contribution to the nation's wealth.

The report blames this freezing of the price level and the resultant failure of industry to take advantage of maximum potential productivity on the depression. In previous reports incident to the same study the institution found that American industry only produced at four fifths of capacity during the height of the boom period and only two thirds during the depths of the depression, while consumer demand was at all times in excess of maximum production.

It holds that the New Deal policies approached this breakdown of distribution from the wrong angle. NRA was a device for increasing the purchasing power of industrial labor. AAA was a similar device for increasing farm purchasing power. But even if both had been developed with perfect co-ordination—which they were not—farm and labor income would have advanced at the expense of other sections of the population.

Such Co-ordination Impossible

In other words, according to the Brookings theory, the New Deal attempted a piecemeal increase in purchasing power by increasing the income of special groups by special devices. In theory it might work if all income were increased simultaneously and proportionately. But it failed merely because of the practical impossibility of achieving such co-ordination.

The proper angle of approach then, according to the Brookings economists, is by price reduction, which would achieve automatically that co-ordinated increase in income which could not be achieved by the other method. For wealth is measured not by dollar income, but by purchasing power. The wealth of any individual is doubled just as effectively by a 50 per cent reduction in prices as by a 50 per cent increase in dollar income.

The price reduction device is claimed to have the further advantage of improving the competitive position of the country in foreign trade. Whereas higher wages and therefore higher price put it at a disadvantage, but lower prices have the opposite effect.

Hits "Share the Wealth"

The report's attack on "share the wealth" devices is incidental to its main argument. It found that direct redistribution of national income is an administrative impossibility in addition to promising a yield of only $625 per capita which is less than many wage and farm groups now earn. Wealth redistribution by means of taxation is also dismissed by the economists on the ground that government expenditures supported by taxation are extremely limited as a means of increasing production and raising living standards.

Government, they hold, should provide only such services as it can administer more efficiently than private initiative. The major national purpose should be progressive increase in national productivity coupled with perfect distribution of such wealth. This, the report contends, can best be achieved through the medium of private enterprise provided it will continually reduce prices to the limit of its ability.

At the same time, it of course insists that wages should not be lowered since any such movement would negative the increased purchasing power produced by lowered prices. The price cuts should always be obtained through efficiency, mass production and technical advance, not wage cuts. Thus there would be a steady increase in national productivity; hence in national wealth and finally in increased living standards for the mass of the population.

Since the report deals only with the theory of the problem and its solution it leaves to others the administrative device whereby wage cuts would be prevented, merely emphasizing that wage cuts would destroy the benefits of lower prices.

Economist

Underwood

Dr. Harold G. Moulton
President of the Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C.

Anaconda Copper Co. Registers 4½ P. C. $55,000,000 Issue

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP)—The Anaconda Copper Mining Company has filed a registration statement for $55,000,000 of 4½ per cent sinking fund debentures, the proceeds of which will be used to fund bank loans which were shown in its latest statement to approximate $60,000,000.

The debentures will mature Oct. 1, 1950. The sinking fund is fixed at $1,000,000 a year plus 20 per cent of annual net profit, but in no event is it to be more than a cumulative maximum of $5,500,000 a year. If the cumulative maximum should average that amount each year, the issue would be retired within 10 years.

The issue is being underwritten by a syndicate headed by Blythe & Co.

This issue will be the only debt of the parent company, although there is outstanding funded debt of subsidiaries totaling $29,437,000.

UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING AND MINING COMPANY

The Directors of the United States Smelting Refining and Mining Company have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the **Preferred Capital Stock**, and a dividend of Two Dollars ($2.00) per share on the **Common Capital Stock**, both payable on October 15, 1935, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 3, 1935.

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Living Standards Hurt by 30-Hour Week, Says Strawn

CHICAGO, Sept. 26 (AP)—Silas H. Strawn, former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, said in an address prepared for delivery before the American Mining Congress convention today that "if workers were prohibited by law from working more than 30 hours a week, as proposed by the American Federation of Labor, the standard of living of the working people would rapidly decline."

Speaking on "the fallacy of higher wages, shorter hours and increased taxation as the basis of prosperity," Mr. Strawn said, "No one has yet evolved a plan whereby we can have shorter hours and higher wages for the worker, higher prices for the producer, reasonable profit for the distributor and prices for the products which the consumer is able to pay."

"I am not a prophet," he said, "but yet I venture to predict that recovery will not come by the shortening of hours, increasing wages or higher taxes.

"Prosperity will come when there is some indication that our national budget will be balanced and that we have quit tinkering with the dollar; when there are manifestations of determined efforts to greatly reduce the cost of government, federal, state and local; when there is a reduction in unemployment by the starting of the wheels of industry, especially in the manufacture of durable goods."

A heavy sales tax to place more of the cost of Government on the non-property owner was advocated before the convention by Ross D. Lersk, vice-president of the United Verde Extension Mining Company, Jerome, Ariz.

He asserted that "large numbers of people who do not own property, but who add greatly to the cost of Government, are quite indifferent to that cost."

Because "people know they are paying it and dislike it thoroughly," he said, the heavy sales tax would sharpen interest in government.

Utility Heads Waive No Rights as They Confer With SEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—At a two-hour conference yesterday between the SEC and officials of leading utilities, it was agreed that while co-operation was a prime desideratum, the industry waived none of its constitutional or other legal rights directly or indirectly as a result of the conferences, which were regarded as chiefly "exploratory."

The utility executives expressed their intention to combat to the very last the Public Utility Act and in undertaking co-operation with the SEC said that the industry took this course solely to avoid evils that might result from the lack of it.

The meeting had been called by the SEC to go over with utilities representatives the forms setting forth information to be required in connection with the preliminary registration and applications for exemptions from the provisions of the law.

The only tangible result of the conference, according to those participating, was a general approval by the industry of a proposed form of preliminary registration of holding companies sent out on Sept. 17 and which set forth various requirements governing information to be submitted with the registration statements.

Treasury Completes Moving 'Cartwheels' Out of Philadelphia

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP)—The Treasury has completed, for the time being, its movement of silver dollars from the cramped quarters of the Philadelphia mint to its spacious new depository here.

The movement, which began about a month ago, resulted in the transfer of $25,000,000 of the "cartwheels." The shipments were sent by express in daily lots of $1,000,000.

Further movements will not be undertaken in the near future, Treasury officials said, for the Philadelphia mint space made available by the transfer is considered adequate for needs for some time to come.

Treasury officials said today they hoped to award the contract shortly for the projected gold vault at the army post at Fort Knox, Kentucky. Bids for construction have already been opened, but exploratory borings to determine whether a bedrock base can be reached is holding up the project.

Present indications, officials said, are that bed rock lies too far beneath the surface. In that case there will have to be a "mattress footing," that is, a slab of entwined heavy steel and cement.

The Kentucky depository, designed to be impregnable, will house all eastern seaboard gold that is not necessary in the pursuit of international commerce. It is estimated that more than $3,000,000,000 will be moved there eventually, principally from the New York assay office and from the Philadelphia mint. Within the last year huge gold stores in the San Francisco mint were moved inland to the mint at Denver.

Building Shows Marked Gains in Western States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 26—August building permits of 76 representative cities in seven Western states showed an increase of 136 per cent over the corresponding month last year, the Western Monthly Building Survey reported.

The report, prepared by the H. R. Baker & Company, investment brokers, said the August total was $10,188,549, compared with $4,313,334 in 1934.

Dominions Paper Output Up 23 P. C.

By the Associated Press

Ottawa, Sept. 26

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued a report showing production in the pulp and paper industry in 1934 reached the highest point in three years.

Total production at $152,647,756, compared with $123,415,492 in 1933, represented an increase of 23.39 per cent, while net production of $99,221,222 compared with $75,782,971 in 1933, up 30.93 per cent.

Far East Rubber Firms Concerned Over Suez Canal

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP)—Rubber producers of the Far East, controlling a vital war material, appear, in the opinion of Lee Kongchian of Singapore, to be more concerned with freedom of the Suez Canal than with freedom of Ethiopia.

Mr. Lee started on a month's survey of American conditions today in New York following a world tour during which he closely studied the outlook for the commodity in which he specializes as an exporter.

War between Italy and Ethiopia, he said, would not hamper the raw rubber business because transportation would be virtually unhindered.

Closing of the Suez, however, or even an unfriendly policing of the route, would hinder shipments to a considerable extent, he declared. In the latter event, Mr. Lee said rubber could be transported in British bottoms with safety.

He regarded the Panama Canal as a logical alternate route from production centers of the Far East to the market, and he did not believe the additional freight rates would boost the price of rubber markedly.

"I doubt that a war would increase sales much," said Mr. Lee. "Malay depends to a greater extent on the prosperity of America than that of Europe."

Consumers and Farmers Lock Horns on AAA Crop Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—The Administration's corn-hog reduction program reached a crisis today as farm, packing and consumer interests came together under the formal auspices of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to battle over the fate of thousands of acres of unplanted corn land, millions of unborn pigs, and the pocketbook of every consumer in the United States.

Right at the start the consumers' viewpoint was expressed, deploring the present high pork prices, and urging that restriction programs should be absolutely dopped in the coming 12 months' period. Even with the absolute abandonment of all control during the next year, it was pointed out, consumers can not hope for any let-down in present phenomenal pork prices until a year from this October.

Farmers Want Control

Representatives of farm interests took the opportunity to throw their support to the Administration's general scheme of controlled farm production; packers were present from as far distant as California to protest what they consider the outrageous lengths to which corn-hog prices have gone; consumers, who bear the brunt of whatever decision finally flows out of today's open public debate were practically absent from the gathering. However, the Government has provided its own voice for the consumer, from the consumers' council section of AAA. The attitude of the man-in-the-street was thus expressed by the director of this division, Donald E. Montgomery. Mr. Montgomery made a quiet, undramatic statement, but the figures he advanced showed an extraordinary decrease in the amount of available pork products for the population at the present time. He urged complete cessation of the program for a year.

Another feature of the session was a letter from Gen. R. E. Wood, head of Sears Roebuck & Co., written to Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Sept. 21, 1935. Mr. O'Neal appeared in support of the Government control policy and read the Wood letter. General Wood forecast a big jump in gross farm income for 1935, running to a total of $7,000,000,000, as against only $5,250,000,000 in 1932. In 1929 the figure was $12,000,000,000. Sales of his own company would increase correspondingly, he said.

"I attribute the greater part of the improvement in business conditions thus far to the increased purchasing power of the farmer," wrote General Wood.

Consumers Must Pay

Mr. Montgomery, consumers' counsel, put in graphic form just what the present pork shortage means to the nation.

For 10 years up to 1929, he said, there have been available for domestic consumption about 83 pounds per capita of hog products a year. At present, the figure is down to only 47 pounds per capita.

"The prices at which hog products have sold at retail have been a strain for millions of families," he said. This year's control regulation will not affect the hog-corn crop until October, 1936, he said, for the immediate supply is already fixed. Today's decision, he said, would not take effect till a year from now. That meant, he indicated, high pork prices for another year. But if control is dropped, hog production during the coming year will be 30 per cent larger than the current year. That would bring the general amount to 62 pounds per capita for the nation, by October, 1936, compared to the present 47 pounds.

"That should result," he said, "in retail prices that are substantially lower than prices prevailing in August 1935.

"If there is to be an adjustment program," he added, "it should, in the interest of the consumer, permit the supply of hog products for domestic consumption to increase as rapidly as is consistent with the purposes of the act.

Need for Increased Output

"Consideration of the consumer interest requires, in my opinion, that such increases be permitted under any program that may be adopted."

AAA officials did their best to prevent the corn-hog battle from getting out of hand. They warned speakers in advance to refrain from "personalities." Representatives of packers, producers and consumers generally agreed, however, that the program to be followed must allow for increased production, and decreased prices to consumers.

Quoting the General Wood letter, Mr. O'Neal read a forecast that total farm sales of Sears Roebuck in 1935 would reach $160,000,000, as the result of improved farm income. Sales to farmers by the store were down to $105,000,000 in 1932; as against $250,000,000 in the boom year of 1929. General Wood wrote, "I feel that the Administration has accomplished something for the farmer."

Mr. O'Neal's statement was largely in defense of the New Deal's whole farm program of controlled production.

"It is physically impossible to avoid national disastrous effects," he said, "under an economic system which provides industry with the opportunity for establishing managed prices, while agriculture has to be satisfied with prices resulting from a policy of open competition."

The World's Business

The Major Defect in the Banking Act

WHAT interested me most about the 44-page Banking Act of 1935, which has just come to me from the government printers, is what it left out. I recalled one of the original provisions as the bill was on its way to the statute book. This would have required all insured banks to be members of the Federal Reserve System. The House defeated it. The omission seriously cripples the efficacy of that control over national credit which the new act seeks to concentrate in the new Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in Washington. There are some folk whose opinions I respect who say that such control is impossible. They are "behaviorists," or those who think that credit use depends on popular psychology rather than Federal Reserve action. The point is debatable. But there can be no doubt that complete control over the credit system is impossible so long as there is no uniform control over the banking system. The Banking Act still leaves the United States with 49 banking systems, federal and state.

Under the new act credit control is more or less focused in the Federal Reserve Board in Washington. Hitherto it has reposed in the 12 Reserve banks. It was easy to get a House vote to overthrow this regionalization of credit control because the regions affected were nonpolitical Federal Reserve districts. Besides, there had developed a justifiable feeling that regionalization had been debased into centralization in New York. But control of the banking system as distinct from the credit system is vested in political units, namely, the individual states. Thus all the local patriotism in connection with states rights was invoked to defeat the federalization of bank control. This explains the House's inconsistency in voting for centralized credit control in Washington and for retention of unco-ordinated bank control.

As the new law stands, all insured state banks with deposits of more than $1,000,000 must become members of the Federal Reserve System in July, 1943. That leaves out of the System the majority of state banks. And it allows the states once again to distribute new charters to anybody with $10,000 and political influence. A capital of $10,000 is hardly more than is required to provide a building, a safe, and a shingle. It is by no means enough to make a bank. Nor does political influence make a banker. How easy it is to become a banker in the United States under state law may be illustrated out of the recent evidence taken by the Congressional Commitees on the Banking and Currency. I have a stack of the hearings. Turning the pages over, I come across this gem from the testimony of Mr. Elmer E. Adams, president of the First National Bank, Fergus Falls, Minn.:

> It is true that in the territory which can possibly be called the trade area of Fergus Falls, eight state banks have failed. They were all banks with small capital, and out of these eight banks, nine men went to the penitentiary, some for forgery, some for arson, and some for embezzlement.

Even the big state banks, you will notice, can keep insured and at the same time stay out of the Federal Reserve System till 1943. That is seven years away. In that period one might have another boom and slump, in which the major characteristic will again be the lack of what Walter Bagehot calls a Rock of Gibraltar in the banking system. That great banking authority, in his classic, "Lombard Street," said:

> In opposition to what might be at first sight supposed, the best way for the bank or banks who have the custody of the bank reserve to deal with a drain arising from internal discredit is to lend freely. The first instinct of every one is the contrary. There being a large demand on a fund which you want to preserve, the most obvious way to preserve it is to hoard it—to get in as much as you can, and to let nothing go out which you can help. But every banker knows that this is not the way to diminish discredit. This discredit means an opinion that you have not got any money, and to dissipate that opinion you must, if possible, show that you have money; you must employ it for the public benefit in order that the public may know that you have it. The time for economy and for accumulation is before. A good banker will have accumulated in ordinary times the reserve he is to make use of in extraordinary times.

Bagehot hadn't envisaged a situation in which there was no system. This is the American situation. As long as there is a competitive banking system, so long will there be a competitive encouragement by banks to expand in booms, and a competitive calling in of loans and investments in slumps. The lack of a uniform system, therefore, intensifies both booms and slumps.

It may be said that to some extent the lack of uniformity is mitigated by the power which has been given to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation under the Banking Act. This is true. The lack of control over the state systems by the Federal Reserve System is made up in part by FDIC control. This will introduce a new federal authority over at least the insured state banks. And for some time to come most depositors will probably insist upon the insurance of their deposits. This will persuade the State banks to stick to the FDIC. Thus, in addition to the State examiners, there will be the FDIC examiners. Judged by the new act, the new standards are extremely rigorous, not only for getting in the FDIC but for staying in. At the same time it seems unfortunate that, in order to obtain this degree of uniformity, the country has to guaranty deposits. Moreover, the federal regulation is vested in a different organ from the one responsible for credit control, namely, the Federal Reserve Board.

FDC control of insured banks—even though these form about 80 per cent of the state banks—cannot make up for that 100 per cent uniformity in examination and banking standards which would be fostered by the subjection of the entire banking system to common legislative anthority. The country needs one control over all banks. In this day and generation there is no more reason for banking than for money to remain uncoordinated. In March, 1933, President Roosevelt missed a great opportunity for effectuating this reform. All banks were closed down. In the files of the Federal Reserve Board lay the plans for ushering all banks into the Federal Reserve System. Even a ruling by the Board's general counsel that the procedure would be constitutional was there. All that blocked the change seems to have been the President's lingering Democratic scruples—a feeling for states' rights which, when they are in conflict with social necessities, seems now to have been overlaid. Now another lesson must be administered before it can be properly learned.

Argentine Takes Steps to Further Cotton Production

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 26 (AP)—Argentina is taking Brazil for an example in what can be done in the way of getting a foothold in king cotton's realm.

Following up a recent offer of free seed to northern Argentine cotton growers, the National Cotton Board was followed up with a circular pointing out what cotton has done for Brazil.

"Until 1934," said the circular, "Brazilian cotton sales abroad amounted to no more than 1 per cent of all Brazilian exports. Nevertheless, a big increase in cotton production in 1934 placed cotton second only to coffee in Brazil's export list. Cotton accounted for 13 per cent of Brazil's exports in 1934."

The Cotton Board cited the Brazilian example because development of the Argentine Chaco, principal producer of "white gold" in this country, has a record of only 21 years, and the economic growth of that northern region is still in its beginnings.

The Argentine Chaco now has only 214,160 inhabitants as compared to 42,274 who lived there in 1914. Cotton production has increased rapidly to establish an Argentine record of 250,000 bales this year.

Chaco settlers, many of whom were squatters and took up government land to which the territorial authorities consented to give titles, are beginning to attain a mild prosperity after the struggle of building up their homesteads from scratch. Despite depression, Chaco farmers have increased their savings bank deposits by 25 per cent since 1930.

Governor Jose Castells of the Chaco territory several months ago announced a tentative plan to settle a group of Texas cotton farming families in the Chaco, but has given no indication since that the project actually will be carried out.

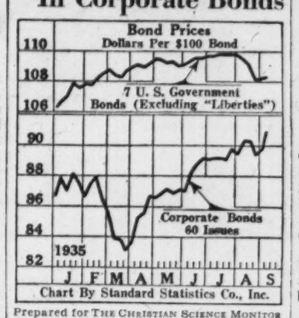
Associated Gas To Be Investigated

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP)—Federal Judge John C. Knox today authorized an additional grand jury to investigate the alleged manipulation of stock of the Associated Gas & Electric Company.

Application for the extra federal grand jury was made by United States Attorney F. W. H. Adams.

The extra grand jury will convene early in October, probably on the sixth.

New Highs for Year In Corporate Bonds



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CORPORATE bond prices have advanced to new highs for the year to date. Of the principal groups, the rails have registered the greatest percentage gains.

Prices of government bonds have maintained the stability achieved with the announcement of the refinancing of the Fourth Liberties and the successful flotation of the 1½ per cent notes.

Big British Banks Take Cheerful View Of Trade Conditions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, The Midland Bank, Lloyds Bank, and Barclay's Bank, three of Britain's "Big Five" banking institutions, take cheerful view of trade conditions in the United Kingdom.

The Midland Bank in its current monthly review says: "The expansive movement of bank deposits, reversed in 1933-34 by the Government's debt-funding policy has been fully resumed. . . . The pressure of abundant supplies of capital and short term funds, available at rates more advantageous to the borrower and entrepreneur than for three decades or longer, continues to exert beneficial effect on the country's business."

Lloyds Bank says capital goods industries have taken the lead in British home trade.

Steel production in July was 11.8 per cent higher than in July, 1934. Most sections of the engineering industry remain very busy, and building activity is unabated. Industries engaged on the manufacture of "consumers' goods" still lag behind to some extent, but news from textile undertakings is encouraging.

Lloyds Bank also reports reduction in unemployment growth in bank note circulation and increased rail traffic and retail sales.

Barclay's Bank refers to such increase during August in the volume of work in some of the factories as to have necessitated curtailment of the customary holiday period.

"Prospects generally," Barclay's Bank adds, "are regarded favorably although events abroad, notably the developments in the dispute between Italy and Ethiopia, may be productive of uncertainty in the outlook for overseas business."

New Treasury Issue To Yield 0.228 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—The tenders for $50,000,000, or thereabouts, of 273-day Treasury bills, dated Sept. 25, and maturing June 24, 1936, which were offered on Sept. 20, brought bids totaling $114,836,000, according to Acting Secretary of the Treasury Coolidge.

The accepted bids ranged in price from 99.856, equivalent to a rate of about 0.190 per cent per annum, to 99.811, equivalent to a rate of about 0.249 per cent per annum, on a bank discount basis. The average price of Treasury bills to be issued is 99.827 and the average rate is about 0.228 per cent per annum on a bank discount basis.

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Sloan Asks End Of Interference With Recovery

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 26 (AP)—Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors Corporation, declared today "the depression is definitely behind us" and warned that business was not "going to tolerate any further interference with recovery."

Mr. Sloan spoke at a luncheon of businessmen here signalizing the $7,500,000 expansion of the automobile plant of the Olds Motor Works.

The General Motors chief said confidence had supplanted fear in the industry.

"The problem now is how to liquidate interference retarding production," Sloan asserted. "The deflationary forces of adverse political acts are interfering with industry. We must discard panaceas and quack ideas.

"Times are getting better. The production and sales of automobiles and their consumption outside of the United States throughout the world in 1935 will equal anything in world history. I use this example of motor-car production because it is an excellent yardstick with which to measure conditions.

"In England for three years now records in sales and production have been set. In Germany, despite conditions, new records were set last year and it looks like this year will be better.

"There are two forces at work today. There is the force of real recovery, and acting against it here is the deflationary force of adverse political action.

"If the first is in the ascendency things will get better. I have confidence they will. It was my confidence in this that was back of my willingness to join in spending $50,000,000 by our organization in plant expansion and modernization.

"It was further due to my belief that we certainly are not going to tolerate any further interference with recovery.

"I think we can see evidence of that in the so-called 'breathing-spell.'"

Bond Offering Of Detroit Edison Co.

A syndicate headed by Coffin & Burr, Inc., is offering, by means of a prospectus, $49,000,000 general and refunding bonds, series F, 4 per cent, due Oct. 1, 1965, of the Detroit Edison Company, priced at 103½.

Proceeds of the issue will be applied to the redemption of the general and refunding mortgage gold bonds, series A, 5 per cent, due Oct. 1, 1949, and series B, 5 per cent, due June 1, 1955. The principal amount of $26,000,000 of series A and $23,000,000 of series B will be called for payment on Dec. 2, 1935, at 105 and accrued interest at the date of redemption.

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Everyone Invited

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Is a Mutual Savings Bank Operated for the Benefit of Its Depositors.
There Being No Stockholders
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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Odd Beaks for Everyday Uses

THE variations in the shape of the human nose have frequently been a subject for jesting, but what shall we say of the noses—or, rather, beaks—of birds? The shape of these appendages is in some cases so remarkable that they verge on the grotesque. And yet even the oddest of them has been designed in accordance with nature's plan, and of one thing you may be sure, a grotesque beak is no handicap to its possessor, but a positive asset, for by it the bird is best enabled to obtain its food.

Ducks, for example, have flat bills with which they can scoop through shallow water and mud; finches have strong, sturdy bills well able to fracture the hardest of seeds; birds of prey have hooked and pointed bills to enable them to tear flesh from bones. Were it possible to give any of these birds the beak common to another species, the bird in question would hardly thank you for it, for its chances of survival—in the wild, at all events—would immediately be nil.

One of the oddest bills is that of the hornbill, which, being several inches long, and yellow, looks curiously like a couple of ripe bananas. One's first observation, on seeing the hornbill's enormous nose, which is often surmounted by a large casque or helmet, is "Whatever does he want all that for?"

An Amazing Structure

Well, there is more in that beak than meets the eye. Besides enabling him to breathe, the bird uses it to frighten his foes (probably most successfully!) and, by its curious internal structure, he is able to make his voice much more powerful than it would otherwise be.

On one occasion I was given a hornbill's skull and beak to hold in my hand, and the first thing I noticed was its amazing lightness. This, indeed, came as quite a shock—much akin to that which you get when you put your foot down on a step that "isn't there"! The whole amazing structure just about balanced a box of matches.

And then I saw why this was so. Although so large, the bill was nearly hollow. A network of fine cellular structures was all that it contained. It is these little weblike cells which partly account for the hornbill's powerful cry, for in some strange way they act as resonators, magnifying every sound emitted through the beak.

Of similar construction, but even larger, is the bill of the toucan. His head is sometimes as long as his body, and were the bill also not more or less hollow, and the covering almost as thin as paper, it would certainly be too heavy for the bird to carry. Exactly why the toucan's beak should be so long is not certain, but the suggestion that its length enables the bird to reach fruit growing from the end of slender twigs that would not bear his body weight seems a sound one.

A year or two ago, I remember, there was a popular ditty which enquired, rather wistfully, whether

"Santa Claus slept with his whiskers
Over, or under, the sheets?

That ditty set me wondering what the toucan did with that huge beak of his while he was asleep. So I carefully watched one putting himself to bed for the night.

Putting a Beak to Bed

It was an experience I shall not readily forget, because it was such a performance. On settling down, the bird just turned his tail right up over his back. Then he switched his head round so that his long bill lay along his back, over the tail. Then he folded his wings back over the beak. And thus he went to sleep, with practically everything, save his legs, packed up on top of him!

Another beak at which you should take more than a passing glance when opportunity offers is the flamingo's, because it is quite unlike that of any other bird. The front part is bent downwards, and if you wonder why this is so, you have only to watch the bird feeding. You will then notice how easily the bent tip scoops through the mud, a thing it would never be able to do were the beak to be straight.

As a weapon, however, the flamingo's bill seems almost useless. I have watched a good many arguments among these birds, and although they will jab at each other with their beaks, no damage ever results, because the point of the beak is curved downwards.

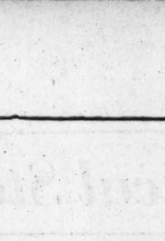
One of the strongest beaks, for its size, is that possessed by the macaw.

A macaw's beak is not very large, but its strength is prodigious, the pressure applied by the two mandibles being about 70 pounds. One of these birds I have known for a long time, a hyacinthine macaw with beautiful royal-blue plumage which has become quite an expensive pet, for the perch which he now occupies is the seventh which his long-suffering owner has had to provide for him, while he has nipped his way through several feeding tins.

Look Out for Your Buttons

Incidentally, this bird is a perfect terror for buttons. Hold him on your arm and look the other way for a moment, and when you look back—every button will have disappeared from your coat!

But a good many birds put their beaks to strange uses. They can be used for play, as well as for eating and fighting. I realized this very clearly when, not long ago, I saw an adjutant stork enjoying a game of "hoop-la." Somehow or other the bird had got hold of a child's garter, and with this he amused himself with all the entrancement and preoccupation of the human three-year-old. Standing quite still, he kept tossing his toy into the air and, trying to "spear" it with his beak as it came down.



I don't think the poor old fellow ever caught the garter, but that didn't worry him one bit.

"The game's the thing," his attitude seemed to say, "and nothing else matters!"

CRAVEN HILL
Fellow of the Zoological Society

The Usual Question

A GROCER had a parrot that often entertained his customers with its droll ways. "Can it talk?" was the usual question asked by strangers upon seeing Polly for the first time.

One stormy night the grocer and Polly were alone in the little store. Suddenly they heard a pitiful cry, and the grocer went outside to see what was in distress. He came back carrying in his arms a little puppy. It was wet and shivering with cold. He dried it and warmed it, and then put it in Polly's empty cage.

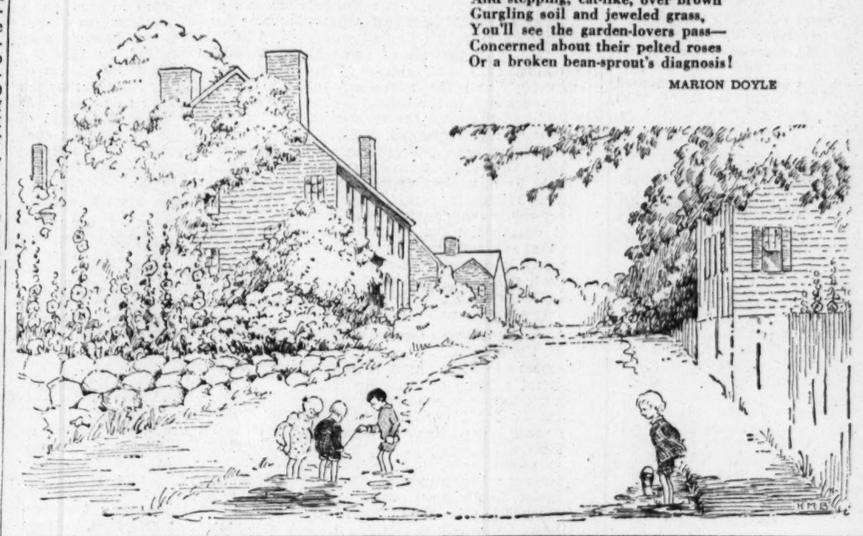
Polly was greatly interested in this strange creature. She walked slowly around the outside of the cage, peering at the puppy from every side. Finally, cocking her eye at the grocer, she asked: "Can it talk?"

Just After a Shower

Now the houses wear a look
Like children in a story-book,
Tubbed and dressed in colored frocks.
The bonnets of the hollyhocks
Outshine the faces of the phlox.

The cows desert the stable eaves,
The maple shakes its shining leaves;
The wary hens still stand in huddles.
But children wade in crystal puddles
Before the last slow drops are down.
And stepping, cat-like, over brown
Gurgling soil and jeweled grass,
You'll see the garden-lovers pass—
Concerned about their pelted roses
Or a broken bean-sprout's diagnosis!

MARION DOYLE



An Unusual Camp Fire

A TROOP of Boy Scouts, enjoying a period of several days camping on Tug River a short time ago, found themselves supplied in an unusual manner with campfires.

Tug River is a historic stream which, from its source back in the mountains, flows on down between the hills of West Virginia and Kentucky until it empties into the gently running Big Sandy River.

The Scouts camped at a place known locally as the "Burning Spring," where gas from some subterranean pocket escapes through the rocky soil. An uncapped pipe thrust into the ground led the gas to the surface and, when ignited, it would burn in a strong flame until it was snuffed out and a cap put on the pipe to conserve the fuel.

Outdoor Fires Without Firewood

This supply of gas was discovered many years ago, when a well was being drilled there for oil. As the locality was already plentifully supplied with gas from other wells, the pipe was capped; and so it remains to this day, except on special occasions. The farmer on whose farm this burning spring is located gave permission to the members of the Scout troop to uncap the pipe and use the gas as long as they desired. Various picnicking groups have also been granted the same permission from time to time. Thus many persons have enjoyed the unique experience of cooking their food over a campfire that burned without the aid of twigs or firewood.

Although the name "Burning Spring" is locally given to this gas flame, the authentic and original burning spring of that area was located a short distance away directly at the edge of Tug River. Its story constitutes a part of a little chapter in the thrilling and romantic history of early Virginia.

Long, long ago, when buffalo roamed the valleys and the blue smoke of Indian signal fires curled upward from mountain lookouts, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia sent forth a company of soldiers under the command of Maj. Andrew Lewis to intimidate the Indians who had been molesting white settlers seeking new homes in that part of the country now known as West Virginia and Kentucky.

When Buffalo Roamed

The experiences of the men while engaged in this undertaking, which was called the Big Sandy Expedition, were thrilling and at times very difficult, as they journeyed westward and south through the wilderness country in their efforts to reach the Indians beyond the Big Sandy River.

In the summer, while journeying down along the north fork of the Big Sandy, the soldiers were amazed when they came upon a great burning spring coming up through the sand at the edge of the river and flaming high in the air. From various Indian scouts they had frequently heard of this strange phenomenon which the Indians believed to be a direct manifestation of the Great Spirit whom they worshiped in the fire, the water, the earth, and the sky. But the soldiers had taken small notice of the tales because they reasoned that it was impossible for a spring to send forth both water and fire at one and the same time. All their doubts were dispelled when with their own eyes they actually beheld, gushing forth from the sand and gravel, a stream of water surmounted by bluish green tongues of fire. So the expedition halted and made camp there for a day. While some of their members rested others replenished their food supplies by hunting and fishing, and some of the men tossed two buffalo skins into the branches of a beech tree near by.

The expedition continued to push its way down to the Big Sandy territory, but as the chill days of autumn came, the hardships of the men increased.

In the cold days of winter when Major Lewis and the remnant of his band of men were bravely struggling back toward their homes they came again upon this burning spring and were overjoyed to find the dry buffalo skins still hanging to the branches of the beech trees where they had been tossed months before. Food had been increasingly hard to find during the winter season, and so these hungry soldiers cut the buffalo skin into tugs or thongs, roasted them before the flame of the burning spring and eagerly ate them. Before continuing on their return journey, they named this stream near whose shores they had found the burning spring, Tug River, by which name the stream is called to this day.

How "Burning Spring" Originated

Even in pioneer days, many underground salt springs were discovered in various parts of what is now West Virginia. The state was, too, for a long time, among the foremost in the production of natural gas. The mysterious appearance of "Burning Spring" was found to be occasioned by nothing else than a spring of salt water topped by burning gas which the salt water pushed up through the sand by the side of the river. How the gas was first ignited is not known, but it has been conjectured that either lightning or a stray spark from an Indian campfire may have been the cause.

Old residents of the locality state that the flame continued to burn high until about 50 years ago. At that time gas, evidently from the same underground pocket, came up in an oil well that was being drilled near by, and the burning spring, slowly diminishing in height, finally burned no more.

Whenever the name "Burning Spring" is mentioned in any gathering along the vicinity of Tug River, it is customary for someone to again relate this little part of the history of the Big Sandy Expedition. J. G.

Adventure and Information in New Books

Our Book Reviews

Our Planet, The Blue Book of Maps. New York: Hammond.

IF IT is your habit to skip the Foreword in embarking on a new book, be sure to break that habit in the case of "Our Planet," the splendid new atlas and gazeteer, or geographical dictionary, published by Hammond. It is true that those of you who have visited the mapparium at the new publishing house of The Christian Science Publishing Society—and actually stood inside this globe of glass to wonder and learn—will not need to be reminded that a map is a fascinating study. But we all need to be reminded of the difficulties of map making and of the research and hard work that lie behind it.

This book is, "An Encyclopedic Atlas of the World, With Latest and Most Authentic Geographical, Statistical, and Historical Information in Map, Word and Picture." What does that mean for the staff engaged on the work? The editors of "Our Planet" write:

"This staff must carry on a daily correspondence, reaching to all parts of the globe, with those engaged in work of the same character in other lands, with the governments and geographical societies of foreign countries . . . with the builders of canals, dams, railroads and bridges; and in addition they must watch the newspapers and periodicals of the world for relevant news, which news must be checked and verified by specialists in the organization."

In "Our Planet," you will find not only maps and information about the various countries of the world, but tabulated information on Voyages of Discovery and Exploration, Notable Aerial Flights, Outstanding Railway Achievements of the World, Largest Ocean Steamships of the World, etc. A reference work of this kind is not only useful for school work, but the very thing to have on hand when reading the newspaper.

The Pony Express Goes Through, by Howard R. Driggs. Illustrated by William H. Jackson. New York: Stokes. $2.50.

A SAGA of the Pony Express days of 1860 and '61, told by men who, as boys, actually took part in this romantic and thrilling episode out of the Old West—this is the story of "The Pony Express. Its publication is the outcome of the enthusiasm of two boys, now grown men, whose love of pioneering days and the pioneering spirit has prompted them to share with other boys the story of the courage, resourcefulness and hardihood which lay behind the old slogan, "The mail's got to go through!"

Dr. Driggs is president of the Oregon Trail Memorial Association, and a keen student of American pioneer history. On his many visits to the Pony Express trail he has learned to know some of the men who took part in that now historic venture, and he here tells their tales from their own lips. His fellow enthusiast is the artist, William H. Jackson, who has contributed not only black and white, but beautiful, colored illustrations to their joint effort. Mr. Jackson, too, has spent much time on the old trail, first as a young man with a covered wagon and as a vaquero, and later as a pioneer photographer.

"This stirring bit of America's making," writes Dr. Briggs, "can be brought back to life in all its feeling and color only as one meets the actors in that drama and hears them re-enact in a casual and natural way the parts they played in it. The central purpose of this book is to extend just that privilege to its readers."

Tin-Craft as a Hobby, by Enid Bell, New York: Harper Bros. $2.

"I HOPE that this book, the first to my knowledge written on the subject will be of use to hobbyists of all ages, as well as to handwork-teachers in search of a new craft subject, neither tedious, laborious, nor costly in practice, and involving to a considerable extent the principles of design, visual accuracy, control of the hands, and simple mathematics." So writes Miss Bell in her preface to "Tin-craft as a Hobby."

In answer to the question "Why Tin?" she has a number of convincing answers. It has been used by craftsmen of different countries down the ages. It is easily bent, cut, hammered for design and soldered to shape and its neutral silvery tone harmonizes with any color scheme. Above all it is cheap and so can be used for free experimentation and invention, materials being readily available in home or school.

Our Wonderful World, by Frances Jenkins Olcott. Boston: Little, Brown. $2.50.

THIS is a book to arouse curiosity and to satisfy it—at least to some extent. One hundred and thirty stories and articles about the wonders of the natural world, full of the color, beauty and richness of nature—this is its subject matter. Miss Olcott has contributed 40 of these articles, the remainder being selections from the writings of leading adventurers and workers in the natural world of earth and sea and sky.

Sir James Jeans, Sir Arthur Eddington, William Beebe, Albert Ramsay, Commander Byrd, and W. H. Hudson are among the contributors. Indeed the book contains a wealth of great names, so that the young reader will find himself with the best of teachers and companions in the world of natural science. The illustrations are from actual photographs.

Boy on Horseback, by Lincoln Steffens. Illustrated by Sanford Tousey. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2.

ITS publishers expect that this story of the boyhood of Lincoln Steffens will become the classic tale of boyhood days in early California, just as "Huckleberry Finn" and "Son of the Middle Border" are classics of boy life in their own regions. Quite possibly, even quite probably, they are right. "Boy on Horseback" is a vital, vigorous boys' book destined to be devoured and enjoyed by a host of boy readers.

The book is not fiction. It is taken from the first quarter of "The Autobiography of Lincoln Steffens" and is intended for younger readers not ready to enjoy the longer work.

"Boy on Horseback" young Steffens certainly was. Almost from babyhood he had a passion for horses, and when he was given a pony of his own, he entered a boys' world of imagination and adventure which filled his days with interest and excitement.

There is no doubt that Lincoln must have been an extremely difficult boy to live with—his attitude toward his sisters was that of the perfect prig—but there came a time when he honestly faced up on himself in characteristic fashion. Even in his boyhood young Steffens was that rare combination—both adventurer and thinker—eager to learn both from experience and from books, and honest thinker as well as a courageous doer.

AIMEE BURDETT DAWES

The Squirrels' Moving Day

IT WAS a drowsy, sunny afternoon, late in June, as a friend and I stretched out for a quiet rest under the huge butternut tree near our little old house in the mountain region of New Hampshire. For some minutes we just lay in the shade, leisurely chatting, when suddenly we became conscious of an eavesdropper. Squatting on an overhanging limb was a cocky little red squirrel, decidedly alert, and evidently quite resentful of our presence.

Our talking was stopped at once as we decided to watch the tiny creature. Apparently aware of our gaze, it sat motionless, but once we turned our heads away, it dashed off to the large rock which is the doorstep of a near-by building. There it stopped, sat up on its haunches and looked to see if we were watching. We were. It didn't move, merely scolded. Again we turned our heads, but not our eyes, and off it scuttled into a hole under the foundation of the building.

Hardly two minutes passed before we spied it, peering big-eyed from its hole. By this time we knew it wished to conceal something from us, so we kept our heads carefully turned away, but again not the eyes, being sure to miss none of the happenings.

Feeling safe, the squirrel ran from its hole to the rock, pausing there only long enough for us to see that she was carrying one of her babies in her mouth, for only then did we know it was a mother squirrel. Then she dashed in a twinkling onto the limb over our heads. There she sat for a moment with the scruff of the baby's neck in her mouth, its head doubled under her neck, and its two tiny back legs clasped firmly around the mother's body. Then, a dart—and mother and baby were out of sight in a hollow of the tree. Later we discovered that their hole was where a branch had blown off some years before, and the jagged tear had opened into the hollow trunk, making an inviting entrance for the little animals.

This was thrilling, but more thrills were to come. No sooner had the squirrel deposited her tiny burden than she again appeared on the branches above us. Three more times she went through the same performance, chattering and scolding when we appeared to be watching; dashing for her children guardedly; moving them tenderly from their nest of idleness in the old building to the training camp for active squirrel life, in the butternut tree.

Can anyone possibly wish to stay away from the country in summertime, where such sights as this may surprise one, right at one's doorway? Not we! E. B. F.

© Fox Photos

Schoolboys as Boat Builders

MORE than 200 boats have been built by the boys of Stowe School, England. On the adjacent lake, which serves as their swimming pool, they indulge in boating. The boats are constructed from wood and canvas, the paddles being hewn from solid wood, at a cost of less than 50 shillings. On leaving school, the boys are allowed to retain their craft.

Standing by the side of the water, the hand-made boats present a picture reminiscent of the ancient coracles.

Making Words Come Alive

"GRANDDAD, what does 'bankrupt' mean?" asked Jim from the deep armchair where he was reading.

"That's quite an interesting word, Jim, but before I answer your question let me tell you a story about it," replied Grandfather.

"Back in the Middle Ages the Italians were the world's bankers. Italy was the crossroads where travelers going East and those going West met, and where the money of one country was exchanged for that of another. Much of this business was conducted simply over a 'banca,' their name for bench.

"Sometimes it happened that one of the men in the exchange business failed; then—this is where the 'rupt' part comes in, meaning 'broken'—he broke up his bench and went out of business. Now, although there is a more technical meaning, we call a man who owes more than he can pay a 'banukrupt.'

"Many other English words have had similar dramatic origins."

"Go on, please," urged Jim; "I like to know why these odd words mean what they do."

"Well, all of us are interested in money," continued Grandfather. "'Dollar' is a word that started in far-away Bohemia. Years ago in a valley or 'thal' in that country, coins were made from the silver found there. The name of the valley was 'Joachimsthal'; at first these coins were called 'Joachimsthaler,' but this was shortened to 'thaler,' which, in an English form is 'dollar.'"

"Aren't words funny, Granddad? I never thought much about them before. I was just thinking about what Bob Manning said one day; he said his father was an 'underwriter'; what did he mean by that?"

"Now there's a word that brings to mind thrilling pictures of the seventh century, ships sailing all over the world, beset by storms and pirates, men at home anxiously awaiting news of the vessels, and those picturesque places called 'coffee-houses,'" said Grandfather.

"In the London of that day coffee-houses were the gathering places where men talked over the latest news. There, too, would come the men who had risked much in sending a cargo to some far-off port; bulletins were posted on the wall to give any news heard from such ships.

"One day at 'Lloyd's'—one of the most famous of the London coffee-houses—men who were interested in shipping decided to sign an agreement that if the cargo were lost, they would make good that loss to the owner, and if it were not, they would share in the returns. They became the first 'underwriters' by writing their names under this agreement. Lloyd's was the center to which men went when they wanted their cargoes 'insured.' Although coffee-houses have gone, Lloyd's has grown and grown, until it is now the most famous insurance company in the world."

"Now, that is all for tonight, Jim; we'll have another session later."

"All right, Granddad; whenever I hear those words, I'll be seeing the pictures they suggest. E. M.

Moonlight Fantasy

(A Navajo Indian Child's Song)

When the Night-Wind
Sounds his hollow horn
Among the hills
The Moon-Woman
Drives her flocks to feed
In fields where stars
Are pastured.
Though I seek
The long night through
I shall not find the trail
They passed along.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

How The Bible Began

A Concise History for Students and Teachers

WHEN studying the comforting passages and challenging stories in the Bible, the thoughtful student often wonders under what circumstances and by what kind of people these accounts were written; why some books are included and others omitted; why the disciples delayed so long in recording Jesus' life; why so many centuries elapsed before the Bible was translated into English, and if there is historic confirmation of the Bible records.

For such students, a brief history of the Bible outlining its sources, growth, development, translation, printing and circulation will be published in **The Christian Science Monitor** from September 30 to December 2, entitled

History of The Bible

By DR. ALBERT F. GILMORE

Dr. Gilmore, a distinguished Bible scholar, author and extensive traveler in Palestine, not only describes the background of the Old and New Testaments, the circumstances which brought out given messages, the writing of the Gospels and Epistles, and the dangers which accompanied the printing and circulation of the Bible. He also relates many of the startling discoveries of archaeologists which confirm Bible history, such as the recent finds in Northern Syria, Ancient Babylonia and Egypt, which substantiate the wanderings of the Israelites, the flood of Noah, and the fall of Jericho.

Use the coupon below NOW to subscribe for this valuable aid to your Bible study.

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One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

Please send to the address below the 84 issues of The Christian Science Monitor beginning September 30 and ending December 2, containing the series on the History of the Bible. I enclose $1.00.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS — 100% profit selling friends, neighbors wonderful 21-folder $1 assortment; 10 other boxes; experience unnecessary; bonuses; request samples. SCHWER. 289 Westfield, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Bigger profits selling season's outstanding 21-folder $1 assortment—latest mother pearls, sheer sheens, novelties. Experience unnecessary. Write Doehla, Fitchburg S-11, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

RYE, N. Y. 1 Oakwood Ave.—Plot 60x100, house for sale; will rent with option to buy; stucco, tile roof, 7 rooms, 2 baths, inclosed porch, large open porch, oil burner, garage. MRS. R. W. PAGANO.

SALESMEN WANTED

CALENDARS—NOVELTIES—SIGNS
Finest we've manufactured in 33 years; harvest season here; state sales experience; commission AD-NOV-CO., Newton, Iowa.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED hotel man for manager, steward, clerk; taken hotel course at Cornell University; trained for resort or commercial; will lease on percentage basis; greeter. Elmer D. MacFarland 2715 E. Erie Ave., Lorain, O.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate—30c a line for one or two insertions. 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

NEW GARRISON HALL APTS. 8-16 Garrison St., Boston. Copley Sq. District. Within easy walking distance of downtown. Deluxe Suites. $37.50 to $62.50. Selected Adult Tenants. Fireproof building.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Floor, 5 rooms, heat, hot water; modern equipment; reasonable; excellent location, subway, cars, bus lines, school and church. ERICKSON, 249 71st St.

BROOKLINE, MASS. 1880 Beacon St.—Refined neighborhood, exclusive tenants, 2-5 rooms; furnished-unfurnished; $50-$80. ASP. 2653.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., near Harvard Square —6 attractive rooms, large front veranda; oil heat; $50. 14 Sacramento St. Tro. 8465.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 130 E. 67th St., 10th Floor—Co-operative, 9 rooms or more; ideal for large family; 3 baths, lavatory, 3 fireplaces, sunlight, 3 sides, duplex. Phone 8-11 a. m., Wick 2-7277. SMITH, 149 E. 53rd St.

CARE FOR CHILDREN

PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN—Supervised activities: music, stories, nature, arts, co-operation; Opening Oct. 1. THE MISSES STACKHOUSE, 58 Fenway, Boston. Kenmore 7592.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

WILL GIVE country home to capable woman in exchange for household services; remuneration. Write Box H-26, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

FURNITURE

FINE used furniture in good taste, inexpensive; new Simmons Beautyrest bedding, studio beds. LLOYDS, 239 East 60th St., N. Y. C.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 19 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

GARAGES WANTED

WANTED—For about 1 year, dead storage for automobile in private garage. Phone Belmont 3013 (Belmont, Mass.).

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COOK, must be experienced, economical, good manager, 5 adults in country home; state salary. Write Box C-18, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOUSES FOR SALE

HOLLIS, N. Y.—An unusual opportunity to buy a beautiful suburban home. For particulars call Republic 9-8943.

HOUSES FURNISHED

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Attractive, well furnished home, open fireplace, 3 bedrooms, double garage; excellent neighborhood. Snyder, N. Y. Pa. 2655.

JEWELERS

COME IN see our fine line of diamonds, silverware, watches and jewelry. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

MILLINERY

ROSLYN MILLINERY
Brooklyn, N. Y., 620 Nostrand Ave., between Pacific and Dean Streets, near First Church. New Fall Models, $1.98 and up.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, storage household goods, private rooms, household removals; packing, shipping. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. Tel. Edgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

MOVERS KENmore 6316 WM. McDONALD & CO. 79 Dartmouth St. Boston

OFFICES TO LET

DESIRABLE, well furnished practitioner's office available, full or part time, 1318 Girard Trust Co. Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. Rit. 4234.

PAYING GUESTS

FALL IN VERMONT
At our farm, high in the Green Mountains, enjoy beautiful views, rest and quiet. Excellent food. $15 weekly, $2.50 daily. Write for information.
MOUNTAIN SPRING FARM, Wardsboro, Vt.

SPRINGFIELD GARDENS, L. I., N. Y.—Guests desired in adult family; ideal for rest or study. 140-35 Southgate Place, Laurelton 8-4061.

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation
BOOKLET Phone Ronk. 16

THE GUEST HOUSE, New Hope Pa.—Unusual country inn; comfortable accommodations; reasonable rates. Write for particulars. ELIZABETH JONES.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Attractive sunny rooms with board. Your comfort and happiness are our consideration. Tel. Aspinwall 8243.

For business or professional people, attractive room in a private home, in a select neighborhood in Newtonville, to rent, including morning and evening meals; no other guests; Boston & Albany main line commuting trains every few minutes; $25 a week for two, $15 for one. Address V-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MAMARONECK, N. Y.—Large, comfortable home on inlet of the Sound; porches with extensive view; excellent cooking. THE MISSES AINLEY, 809 Stuart Ave.

ROOMS TO LET

BELMONT, MASS.—Large, south, corner room, 4 windows, fireplace, facing Oakley Country Club; also corner room, 3 windows, kitchenette. Bel. 0617-W.

N. Y. C., 2025 Broadway, 70th St. (Apt. 4-B)—Very attractive rooms, elevator, showers, running water; transients: $3-$7. Endicott 3-3713.

N. Y. C., 200 Claremont Ave., Apt. 62—Large sunny single bedroom; close all transportation, Columbia, Juilliard; reasonable. MO. 2-2654.

NEW YORK CITY—Near Columbia. Two single rooms, private apt. Teachers preferred. Phone University 4-6167, Extension 24.

WHEN in need of help watch these classified columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

Local Classified

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

SALES REPRESENTATIVES WANTED
Splendid opportunity for experienced saleswoman with following or women with wide contacts selling exclusive line custom-tailored garments. Unusual commission earnings. Call-write KENNEDY STUDIOS, INC., Terminal Bldg., Flushing, N. Y. No house canvassing.

SALESMEN WANTED

ONE of the country's largest and best known bus systems has a real opportunity for a thoroughly honest, competent young man who is not afraid to work, to earn $25 or more a week on a commission basis selling tickets to people who inquire over the phone; no cold canvass. Write or see MR. ROSIN, Great Eastern Bus Terminal, 246 West 42nd St., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ABLE seamstress will plan your wardrobe, alterations, shopping, visiting maid; 50c hourly; best references. Write HUMMEL, 345 W. 70th St., New York City. Tel. TRa. 7-9746.

COMPANION-HELPER for elderly lady or attendant for child needing special care; college graduate; drives car; references. V-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED, refined woman desires position as housekeeper in small adult family near Philadelphia. 263 East Slocum St., Philadelphia.

FULL time student, age 20, wishes position as helper with school children; experienced kindergartner, nursery governess; no cooking; small salary; live in. Write MARISKA KARASZ, 121 Madison Ave., New York City.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Accountant-bookkeeper desires position; 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation. Tax reports. E. H. McIntyre, 7118 Card Lane, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOUSEKEEPER-ATTENDANT or housekeeper to business couple; educated; good cook; a motherless home considered; salary $12-$15. MRS. BANCROFT, Cen. Newton 2646-M (Mass.).

WAITRESS, chambermaid desires work; experienced; references; 25 years old. Write Box P-18, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

YOUNG LADY—Experienced, accustomed to responsibility, desires position. Knowledge of bookkeeping, typing and filing. Write Box J-9, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

DELLA THAI
TEACHER OF PIANO
and Concert Artist
Studio: 333 Fisher Ave., White Plains, N. Y.
Tel. W. P. 6640

PIANO and Harmony Instruction. Pupil of Heniot Levy, graduate, scholarship winner. Wide teaching experience. Class and private lessons. Term begins October 1st. JOYCE BARKER, Studios, 1710 St. Paul St., Baltimore, and Towson, Md.

WANTED—A position by former teacher as tutor in any grade or nursery school work; preferably in Florida. DIRECTOR, Camp Merrilocke, Centre Barnstead, R. F. D., N. H.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

Women's and Misses' New Fall
Dresses $5.00
Copies of High Priced Models
12-20—38-40
Lightweight woolens, smooth and rough crepes.
MEIGS & CO.

Gowns Suits Furs
of the Better Kind
THOMPSON'S
HENRY C. REID & SON
JEWELERS
1134 BROAD STREET

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts *Travelers Checks*
Safe Deposit Boxes *Christmas Club*
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you.

Correct Fitted Footwear
For All The Family
BURNS SHOE SHOP
1042 Main St., opp. Cannon
3-2568

One of Bridgeport's Greatest Saving Events Is Now in Progress
HOWLAND'S
Great Fall Sale

GREENWICH

E. M. KEENAN
Successor to S. R. Greenberger
JEWELER SILVERSMITH
Old Gold Bought
Estimates comparison adjusted
271 GREENWICH AVE. Greenwich, Conn

GENERAL ELECTRIC
All-Steel Refrigerators
The GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
262-264 GREENWICH AVENUE Tel. 532

HARTFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
Telephone: 7-3619 1 to 4 Daily Except Saturday
Look for Connecticut display advertising in the News Section

Cameras and Supplies
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
OPTICIANS
852 MAIN STREET
We are the exclusive distributors for the
FERNDELL FOOD PRODUCTS
in Greater Hartford
M. J. BURNHAM, INC.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

W. C. MASON CO., INC.
Successors to Hatch & North
Hazle Brook Coal Koppers Coke
Delco Oil Burner
736 MAIN STREET PHONE 2-1032

PUMPERNICKEL BREAD
14c
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main Street 1123 Main Street
536 Asylum Street

Wallace Nutting's
CLOCK BOOK
First Published at $4
now $1.79
Over 250 photos and cuts of unusual old clocks with authoritative index of American and English clock-makers. Handsomely bound and jacketed.
WITKOWER'S
77-79 ASYLUM STREET

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD (Continued)

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S 2 STATE ST. only
PHONE 6-5355

4 YEARS OLD
Our advertising in the Monitor has brought to us many new and steady friends whom we appreciate. We are continuing our Monitor advertising and hope we may continue to serve you.
OLSON & JACOBSON BEAUTY SALON
902 Main St. (Between Worth and Sage-Allen)
Phone 6-1341

HAMMOND ORGAN
More than one hundred churches have already purchased the Hammond Organ.
WATKINS BROTHERS, INC.
241 Asylum Street

MERIDEN

Smart Fall
FASHIONS
For Women, Misses, Children, Babies
• • •
UPHAM'S
MERIDEN

W. G. SCHWINK
MILK and CREAM
Pasteurized or Raw
Also VITAMIN D MILK
PHONE 1661
Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
138 HANOVER STREET Phone 1303

TRACY VULCANIZING CO.
Best Fuel for Oil Burners, also Goodrich Silvertown Tires
New Management under Mr. Wm. Woodke
Phone 1295 Meriden

MIDDLETOWN

CLOTHES
for
DAD and SON
R. W. Camp Co.
412-416 Main Street Phone 248

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

Middletown Fish Market
99 CENTER STREET Phone 3020

NEW BRITAIN

NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CO.
Specializing in
Bouclé and Woolens Cleaning and Dyeing
415 WEST MAIN STREET — PH. 364
96 WEST MAIN STREET — PH. 132

JAMES A. SPINETTA
Meats, Groceries and Sea Foods
Fruits and Vegetables
Out of Their Season
Sales each week in
ELIZABETH PARK Brand Goods
"Natoin-Wide" Groceries
PH. 6300 437-439 WEST MAIN STREET

VOGUE SHOE SHOP

New Britain Agents for Enna Jettick Shoes *for Women*
236 Main St., opp. Monument Ph. 2394

NEW CANAAN

FUEL OILS
Fair-Chester Oil Co.
Oil Burner—Sales and Service
Sales Agents Timken Oil Burner
Tel. Stamford 4-4123

NEW HAVEN

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call B-2315 where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained. WINTHROP AND DERBY AVE. 3-4 daily except Saturdays
Look for Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section

M. H. Kebabian, Inc.
IMPORTERS
ORIENTAL RUGS
Repairing and Washing Domestics
9x12, $3.50
Orientals at 6c a square foot
Rugs Stored
5-0745 71 ELM STREET

MANHATTAN
Cleansers and Dyers, Inc.
Our Work Speaks for Itself
50 Ashmun Street Phone 8-5605

Established 1900
MICHAELS
JEWELERS OPTICIANS
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 CHAPEL STREET, Corner Temple

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

Ann Allen Gowns
26 Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y• OLD• HARD• WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

André & John

Hair Stylists
Permanent Waves $5.00, $8.00 and $10.00
39 CENTER STREET, Corner Church
Tel. 8-5723

The LEEPER Co.
All kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces that Heat, Air-Conditioning
42 ELM STREET Phone 6-8329

EDW. P. JUDD CO.
BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS
153 ORANGE STREET
6-2109
The books reviewed on the Monitor Book Page will be found on our shelves.

THE SHOP ON WHEELS
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
CHARLES A. MENZIES, Inc.
67 WHITNEY AVENUE
Phones 3-2624, 2-1274

Walk-Over Shoes
May now be had at
SAMUELS SHOE SHOP
151 TEMPLE STREET

Esther's
Gowns — Sport Frocks
Coats
164 TEMPLE STREET

NORWALK

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained:
Phone: Norwalk 1042
Hours: Daily 9 a. m. to 11 a. m.
Look for Norwalk display advertising in the news section.

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk So. Norwalk
27 Wall St. 14 So. Main St.

STAMFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
100 PROSPECT ST. 3-7535 12 to 5 p. m. daily

TELEPHONE 333.14
SALES and SERVICE on
EASY WASHERS & IRONERS
All Makes of Washers Serviced by Factory-Trained, Expert Mechanics.
UNIVERSAL STORES
Corner Main and South Streets

Newest Fall Showing of Worsted-Tex Suits and Knit-Tex Topcoats—Exclusive Agency
FRANK MARTIN & SONS.

M. W. Flemming Coal Co.
Coal—Fuel Oils
Mason Supplies
52 PULASKI STREET
Day or Night Phone 3-1147 Night Phone 4-6558

National Furniture Week
and what the smartly dressed home will wear exemplified at
BUETTNER-ROME CO.
Main at Sumner St., Stamford

The Connecticut Plumbing Supply Co.
Plumbing, Heating and Mill Supplies
11½ Chapel St., Stamford, Conn.
S. E. HILLER H. L. HILLER

PERRY'S SHOE STORE
95 Bedford Street
Presenting the New Fall Shoes for the Occasion.
TEL. 3-2430

General Insurance
LIFE ANNUITIES
REAL ESTATE
The Vick Harding Realty Co.
TEL. 4-2197 135 ATLANTIC ST.

WATERBURY

"BILLIKEN" Shoes
for Boys and Girls
Start your children back to school in "Billiken" True-Posture Shoes!
HOWLAND-HUGHES
School Days Soon Here!
Complete Stocks From Which to Choose in Our Boys' and Girls' Departments
Dress them up with sturdy clothes.
See these values now.
THE MILLER & PECK CO.

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY (Continued)

SCHOOL DRESSES
Sizes 5 to 16 Years
Fascinating new models—superbly made—of materials that are guaranteed absolutely FAST in color.
In every wantable color, both light and dark grounds—stripes, plaids, checks, dots, allover figures and plain colors all attractively trimmed.
$1.00—$1.19—$1.50 up to $2.95
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

Blankets washed by woolen-mill process guaranteed not to shrink.
PERRYS
PHONE 3-3161

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

G. W. WAGNER
Proprietor
Fidelity Barber Shop
1425 FIDELITY BUILDING

Beauty Studio

Normalize your hair and skin with the care we recommend for fall.
Elizabeth Cobb
517 N. Charles St.
Marguerite Blackburn Ver 1245
Frank E. Bentz Chas. F. Galton

BENTZ & GALTON
Tailors
We carry a full line of Foreign and Domestic Woolens at prices consistent with Fine Tailoring. We invite you to inspect our Suitings for Fall and Winter wear.
21 W. SARATOGA STREET, BALTIMORE
R. M. CROUSE E. S. QUARNGESSER

FRUEHAUF TRAILERS
Warner Fruehauf Trailer Co., Inc.
MAIN OFFICE
13 EAST LEE ST. PHONE SOUTH 1111
BALTIMORE - MARYLAND

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Visit Our New
BUDGET SHOE SHOP
on the Second Floor
Every new fashion represented in suedes and leathers . . . each more beautiful than the other . . . and all at one modest price!
$3.95
Budget Shoe Shop
Second Floor
JOHN G. MYERS CO.

Everything
for the
Family and the Home
Everything that is new and style-right for Fall
now ready at
Whitney's
IN ALBANY, N. Y.

The Sherwin-Williams Co.
PAINT HEADQUARTERS
Broadway at Maiden Lane
Central Ave. at Quail St.
TEL. 4-4163

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Headquarters for Philco Radio—ABC Washer—Norge Electric Refrigerators —Whitney Baby Carriages
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY NEW YORK

DAVID'S
34 North Pearl Street
For Sport Coats

BINGHAMTON

Superior
WYOMING ANTHRACITE
"The same coal from the same mine all the time"
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES ATLANTIC FUEL AND RANGE OIL
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-357 GRAND AVE. DIAL 7-2349

FURNITURE FOR MODERN HOMES
Styles in furniture change as well as styles in clothing. Single pieces and sets, period or modern, for any room in the house, at moderate prices.
McLEAN'S
HATS New and Remodeled DRESSES $6.95-$12.95
VENUS CORSETS
KENTNER & YOUNG
114 Court Street Dial 2-6052

WALK-OVER SHOES
for Women
at 6.85 pair are here in autumn's foremost footwear fashions.
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
ESTABLISHED 1842

I. MILLER
emphasizes the importance of your
SHOE SILHOUETTE
Every shoe is a work of art
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court Street Dial 4-3314

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE

COAL WOOD OIL

Masons' and Builders' Supplies
Gramatan Coal & Supply Co., Inc.
73 Kraft Avenue Tel. 5000

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TELEPHONE 0310

FOX'S GLACIER-MINTS
Edgar S. Bellis Pharmacy
Prompt, Efficient Service
116 PONDFIELD RD. Tel. 1073
WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE
Estab. 1912

Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
CLEANING PRESSING
DULETO TAILOR
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist
Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics
71 Pondfield Road
Tel. 6260-6261

Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3252

Domino Cane Sugar
D. Struss, Inc.
Fancy Groceries
Delicatessen, Fruits, Vegetables
68 PONDFIELD ROAD
Tel. 5650-5651

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained Grant 7431, 10 to 3 daily.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

Anthracite
Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke

A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
G. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
111 MARION STREET
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

Edwards
Complete Stock of Fashions and Home Furnishings
Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo
NRA EDWARDS
460 Main Street

JENNY
HOTEL STATLER
Distinctive Apparel for Misses and Women

Blue COAL
Semet-Solvay COKE
GEORGE GRADER
51 W. Northrup Place Pa. 6796

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING CO. Truckowners
West Utica St., Nr. Delaware

JOHN PUEHN
MEATS
A Complete Line of Choice Meats, Fish and Fancy Poultry
Priebe Brand Poultry
(WE DELIVER)
337 Parkridge Ave. Phone UNiversity 8480

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

GLOVERSVILLE

Fuel Oil Range Oil
Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE (Continued)

Economy Cab and Service Station
10-12 Forest Street
Gas, Oils, Accessories
Washing, Polishing, Greasing and TIRE REPAIR
Phone 3-999

NEW FALL
$5 ENNA JETTICK $6
Are Now Ready
CHARLES BROOKINS

Barney Galinsky & Sons
Clothiers
Gloversville, N. Y.

ITHACA

Grace Quick Beauty Shop

For Appointment Phone 2047
Specializing in Ladies' Haircuts and the Machineless Permanent.
405 College Avenue

JAMESTOWN

SILK PARADE

Special Values in Silks
ABRAHAMSON-BIGELOW CO.
JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK

KENMORE

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1320

THE WIGGERY
EXPERT MANICURING

Edmond Process
Permanent Waving
Hair Cutting
Marcelling
GLADYS CHANDLER
2803 DELAWARE AVENUE. RI. 2111

QUALITY
WERNER'S FOODS
Delicatessen
3145 DELAWARE AVE. RI. 2564

Viola Stevens HATS
and accessories

Open Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday Evenings
2828 DELAWARE AVE.

LARCHMONT

"CHATSWORTH"
"blue" COAL FUEL OIL
Expert Oil Burner Service;
24 Hour Delivery and Service
Phones {Larchmont 2900 / Mamaroneck 3110 (nite emergency)}
CORRECT COLLEGE CLOTHES
in
NEW FALL STYLES
Young Men's Clothing, Shoes, Haberdashery
H. W. MARGOLUIS SONS
INCORPORATED
262 Mamaroneck Ave., Mamaroneck

Reconditioned Vacuum Cleaners
$9.95 to $34.50
HOOVER EUREKA
ROYAL G. E.
UNIVERSAL AIRWAY
All makes guaranteed for one year.
G. W. MERRELL
1921 Palmer Ave. Tel. Larchmont 2460

NEW YORK

Long Island

BALDWIN

The Quality of Your Printing Reflects the Character of Your Business.
CHARLES O. BOYER
SUPERIOR PRINTING
Tel. Freeport 5646 3 Foxhurst Rd

ERNEST *your hairdresser*
PERMANENT WAVES
Individual Styles $4.50 up
Baldwin Theatre Bldg. Freeport 4202

ELMHURST

It's Good When It Comes From
EDINA BAKERY
BREADS—CAKES—PIES
9058 Corona Ave. New. 9-3512

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-5757
SUBLU
Carpet Cleaning Corp.
Rugs Cleaned and Sterilized
Upholstered Furniture Cleaned
1525 CENTRAL AVENUE

SOS
Gas and Service Station
Corner Mott and Cornaga Avenues
Near Christian Science church
CAR WASHING, BATTERY SERVICE
CARS OVERHAULED
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-5179

Tel. Far Rock. 7-3710, St. Ie Harbor 5-3004
Stern's Bedding Co., Inc.
Linoleum—Rugs
Broadloom Carpets
Mattresses Remade and Sterilized
1909 MOTT AVE., opp. Gem Theatre

NEW YORK

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY (Continued)

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-3338
ENGELSTEIN'S DAIRY
"Where Quality Rules"
Watch Our Windows for Weekly Specials
Daily Delivery Lawrence, Cedarhurst and Woodmere.
1847 MOTT AVENUE
Near Christian Science church

Florsheim Shoes
for Men and Women
Footwear for the Entire Family
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst
Telephone Cedarhurst 1776
Colonial Meat Market
G. HARTMANN, Prop.
Prime Meats and Poultry
430 CENTRAL AVENUE

FLUSHING

New Fall Fashions
$7.95 and up
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BOULEVARD
Open evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

CLARA P. ANDREWS
HAIRDRESSER
154-22 NORTHERN BLVD.

Complete Beauty Service
Open Tues. and Fri. Evenings Until 9 P. M.
Phone Flushing 9-2813

FREEPORT

Fall time to freshen your wardrobe to new smartness
Three-Hour Service at
C. V. BOLLER CO.
Tailors and Cleaners
70 So. Grove St. Phone Freeport 3098

Weiss Studio
91 SHONARD AVE., FREEPORT
Piano — Violin
Pupils Accepted from Age 4
Enroll Now
For Appointment Call Free. 3269
9 to 12 a. m.

F. MONTALBANO
292 N. MAIN STREET, FREEPORT
Near Seaman Avenue
SHOE REPAIRING SHOP

Shoes Called For and Delivered
Phone Freeport 3698
ABRAHAM SIEGEL—J. WESLEY MILLER

A. SIEGEL & CO.
Paints and Wall Papers
Telephones 6100-6101 99 So. Main St. Freeport, N. Y.

LITWAK'S
DEPARTMENT STORE
announcing the
FALL SALE
Opening With a Full Line of Curtains—Drapes Blankets—Comforters
80 South Main St., Freeport

FREEPORT—Merrick

TOWING — DAY AND NIGHT
Charlie's Auto Repair Shop
SUNOCO OILS
DAY—FREE. 7849
NIGHT—WAN. 1120-R
Smith St. and Babylon Turnpike, Merrick

GREAT NECK

NASSAU BOOTERY
64 Middle Neck Road G. N. 2172
Complete stock of CHILDREN'S SHOES for School and Dress, Dancing Slippers and Gym Shoes, X-Ray Fitting.
Serving Monitor Readers for Over Seven Years.

HEMPSTEAD

Canning and Preserving
Mason Jars, Wax, Straining Cloths, Pots
BLUMBERG'S PAINTS HARDWARE
278 Front Street Hempstead 7720

CORNELL FUNERAL HOME, Inc.
46 GREENWICH STREET
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
Robert M. Howland, Mgr.

Our New Phone, HEMPSTEAD 6021

HENRI
Specializing in Permanent Waving
All Approved Methods
Also All Branches of Beauty Culture
267 FULTON AVE., HEMPSTEAD

Tobey's Kiddie Shops, Inc.
163-25 Jamaica Avenue Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.
48 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.
Department Stores for Children
Outfitters for Boys and Girls to Sixteen

Electric Automotive Service
RADIO REPAIRS
REFRIGERATORS
DELCO OIL BURNERS
Petersen Storage Battery Co., Inc.
Hempstead 748 336 Fulton Avenue

Garden City 10168
THE BLACK SWAN
A Tea Room of Distinction
VICTORIA HOBERT
57 Hilton Avenue, Garden City, L. I.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
★
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

JACKSON HEIGHTS

New Fall Models ENNA JETTICK and Red Cross Shoes
X-Ray Fitting in Children's Shoe Department
ROOSEVELT SHOE SHOP
Roosevelt Avenue, corner 83rd Street

Brighton Cleaning Stores
49 cents
Suits — Dresses — Coats
We Call and Deliver, no charge.
Northern Blvd., cor. 85th St. Hav. 9-1630

Brighton Laundry
Hand Finished Service
12c per pound
5c extra for shirts
3766 86th Street Hav. 9-2699

DIXIE
Sandwich Shop and Restaurant
We Serve Dinners, Lunches, Teas
Southern Cooking
OPEN FROM 7 A. M. TO 1 A. M.
3752 82nd Street Hav. 9-9422

Stanley's Newtown 9-8650
Manufacturing FURRIER
Fur Coats, Ready-to-Wear and Made-to-Order
86-17 Roosevelt Avenue at 87th Street

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
Notary Public Multigraphing
Office Detail Mimeographing
81-11 Roosevelt Avenue Hav. 4-6954
Room 1 Res. Newtown 9-1757

The Celeste Shop
Moderately Priced
Smart Afternoon and Sport Dresses
$3.95 and $6.95
8303 ROOSEVELT AVENUE

JAMAICA

Spirella Foundation Garments
Youthful Lines with Complete Comfort
NO RIDING UP MADE TO MEASURE
WILL LAUNDER PERFECTLY
Phone for Demonstration Republic 9-0721
CLARA E. WENNER 90-07 182 Place

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
in All Its Branches
170-23 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

John Inc.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
Coats made to order at no extra charge
Repairing Remodeling
89-67 164th Street Republic 9-0100

LYNBROOK

GEORGE HOY, Inc.
Expert Tailoring Service
Alterations, Pressing, Dry Cleaning
Garments Called for and Delivered
32 Union Avenue opposite High School
Tel. Lyn 886

M. L. LEVISON
HARDWARE
HOUSEFURNISHINGS
FLOOR COVERINGS
NU-ENAMEL PAINTS
35 ATLANTIC AVENUE Tel Lynbrook 75

Red Ash Coal Company
INC.
"Buy Red Ash Coal"
FUEL OIL SUPPLIED
Hendrickson and R. R. Avenues
Lynbrook N. Y. Tel Lynbrook 10380

THE SHIRLEY SHOP
Individual Dresses
in sizes for every type of figure
Large Assortment Knit Wear
Very Latest Styles
82 ATLANTIC AVENUE

FREDERICK'S DELICATESSEN
Delicious Home-Cooked Foods
also
Headquarters for the Famous
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
76 Atlantic Ave., Near Sunrise Hwy.

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270 Port Jefferson 555

SWEZEY & NEWINS
INCORPORATED
PATCHOGUE—HUNTINGTON
A Metropolitan Department Store as to Merchandise—Style—Service
Proven Reliable for Over 40 Years

NEW YORK

Long Island

PATCHOGUE
(Continued)

DIAMONDS — WATCHES — SILVERWARE —
KALLER'S JEWELRY STORE
Repair Work Our Specialty
30 EAST MAIN STREET PHONE 2002

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
Telephone Blue Point 420
Center Moriches 506
Phones Designated for Westhampton and Riverhead
Call Enterprise 4025
Launderers and Dry Cleaners

PATCHOGUE—Riverhead

GEORGE D. COLYER
JEWELER
Diamonds — Watches — Jewelry
CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD
45 East Main Street, Riverhead, L. I.
Phone 2232

QUEENS VILLAGE

MISSOURI 7-1075 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. CLOSED MONDAY
Rosanne's Dress Shoppe
DRESSES
for All Occasions
ANNE METZER 104-11 211TH COURT BELLAIRE, L. I., N. Y.

RICHMOND HILL

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Life, Fire, Tourist and Other Floaters, Rents and Leasehold, Use and Occupancy, Burglary and Plate Glass, Surety Bonds
Liability: Employers, Elevator Contractor, Automobile, Steam Boiler, Flywheel, Public Teams, Landlord, General
Workman's Compensation
Whatever your Insurance needs:— I can supply them or give counsel.
Laureiton 8-2357, 8-2555

Telephone Virginia 7-9091
PERRON'S DELICATESSEN
The Home of Home Cooking
Gorton's
Codfish in Cartons
105-14 LIBERTY AVENUE

JOHN LUCK
Delicatessen
106-09 Jamaica Avenue
Rich. Hill 2-4001
Makes Delicious SALAD DRESSINGS
We serve only the best
Prime Meats

WILKENS' MARKET
106-02 JAMAICA AVENUE
Phone Richmond Hill 2-7524

The SMART SHOP
EDITH SCHWARTZ
MILLINERY
Featuring Bridal Veils Brides-Maids' Hats
106-13 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-8169

HANDAL
116-15 JAMAICA AVENUE
Genuine "Seamprufe" Slips - $1.95
SIZES 32 to 50

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint—Wallpaper—Hardware
House Furnishings
GARDEN SUPPLIES—MAZDA LAMPS
ELECTRIC AND PLUMBING SUPPLIES
Jamaica Avenue, Corner 116th Street
Tel. Rich. Hill 2-8636—8637

Vick's Service Stations
TEXACO GAS
General Auto Repairs
TIRES—BATTERIES—IGNITION
Cor. 107nd Street and Atlantic Avenue and 104th Street and Atlantic Avenue
Phone Cleveland 7-4440—3-8789

Raybestos Service Station
Repairing All Cars
C. A. MARKS
90-10 Van Wyck Blvd. Ph. Jam. 6-4459

ROCKVILLE CENTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Tel. Rockville Centre 1815. 31 Yale Place. 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section

The New Fall Fashions
Sport, Afternoon and Evening
From 12.95
The Artisan Dress Shop Inc.
28 NO. PARK AVE. R. V. C. 1656

For FLOWERS Call
TEL. R. V. C. 410
JOSEPH SAFINA
FLORIST
26 NORTH PARK AVENUE
Formerly Perlman Flower Service

PARK GRAND SERVICE STATION
Starters
Generators and Ignition
North Park and Grand Avenue Tel. 7849

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTRE
(Continued)

TEL. R. V. C. 438
THE RUG STORE
Headquarters for "Armstrong's Linoleum" and Broadloom Carpets
Expert Service!
BESSIE WOLFF, Prop. 274 MERRICK RD.

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2440
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY Manager
MAMARONECK AVE and NEW ST. MAMARONECK N. Y.

Telephone Larchmont 2965 Telephone Mamaroneck 2423
Dot's Beauty Shop
ELOISE HALEY
Scientific Care of Hair, Face and Hands
2 East Avenue Larchmont, N. Y. 149 Mamaroneck Avenue Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Telephones
New Rochelle 7809 Mamaroneck 90
33 Division Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

Kaplan Markets Inc.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR
53 SO. 4TH AVE. 471 SO. 5TH AVE.
TEL. OAKWOOD 5010

Have you seen a copy of
.."SERVICES"?..
An interesting booklet about the complete banking facilities of the
MOUNT VERNON TRUST COMPANY
20 East 1st Street, Cor. 3d Avenue

LITKNU Service
LUGBAUER, & SONS
Incorporated
Tailors, Cleaners and Dyers
Specializing in Furs
Invisible mending and remodeling
27 Prospect Avenue
Oakwood 3070—9225

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio, Proprietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

Annesi Shoe Repairing Shop
8 Oakley Ave., Cor. Gramatan
Phone OAKWOOD 9576

Oldest Established
Jewelers in Mount Vernon
LEAB & MEYERS
GORHAM STERLING SILVER COMMUNITY and CHINA
GRAMATAN AVENUE Opp. Proctor's

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway

The C. F. S. Milk Co. Inc.
HIGH GRADE
Milk and Cream
Dairy Products
77 NEST STREET TEL. 1655

CLAIM ADJUSTER
Thomas Gray
Represents Insurance Companies
Twenty-five Years' Experience
OPERATES SIX COUNTIES
171 Fullerton Ave., Newburgh, N. Y.
Tel. 2630

NEW ROCHELLE

CHAPMAN'S
MEN'S WEAR
546 MAIN ST · NEW ROCHELLE · N.Y.
(Next Door to New Rochelle Trust Co.)

Henry Hairdresser
458 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK
PHONE N. R. 3552

JANE DRAKE SHOP
MRS. BARUCH, Prop.
FALL SHOWING of INTERESTING NEW MODELS
DRESSES for EVERY OCCASION
at MODERATE PRICES
12 LOCKWOOD AVE. N. R. 912

PHONE FOR FOOD
NEW ROCHELLE 978—979
MAYFLOWER GROCER
Established Since 1907
P. SCHUMACHER Prop.
Quality Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
561 NORTH AVENUE
Opp. Mayflower Ave. New Rochelle, N. Y.

TEACHER OF PIANO
Following the Teaching Ideals of
WILLIAM H. SHERWOOD
PIANO LESSONS
40 Minutes - $2.00
Professional Accompanist
FLORENCE HUNTINGTON SMITH
192 Mayflower Ave. New Rochelle 6487

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

Let the NEPTUNE STORAGE Help you!
MOVING PACKING STORAGE
DAILY TRIPS TO—New York City
New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Phone. New Rochelle 1300

Westinghouse Refrigerators
★ No down payment—first installment due 30 days after installation. Three years to pay—12c per day.
New Rochelle Coal & Lumber Co.
361 North Avenue N. R. 1000

George T. Davis, Inc.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
—Since 1864—
TELEPHONE N. R. 324
14 LE COUNT PLACE
New Rochelle, New York

RUDOLF
HAIRDRESSER, INC.
Announcing
REMOVAL TO
374 NORTH AVENUE
(Near Lockwood Ave.)
Latest and Most Modern Improvements in All Forms of Beauty Culture
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 2320

LA ROSE SHOPPE
Sportswear — Bags — Lingerie
Negligees
Corsets and Accessories
525 Main Street (Kresge Building)

ROCHELLE BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waving
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Artistic Hair Dressing
Tel.: HAMILTON 5183
Kresge Bldg., 527 Main Street
New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Phone OLinville 2-9573
FARAMO'S
Beauty Shoppe
The Home of a Perfect Permanent Wave
344 E. Gun Hill Rd., Bronx, N. Y.
Bet. Decatur and Hull Avenues

Brooklyn

Fred Herbst Sons
MORTICIANS
7501 Fifth Ave. Shore Road 5-1600

STONE RINGS—WEDDING RINGS
The very latest designs.
JEWELRY REMODELED
R. M. PARTRIDGE JEWELER WATCHMAKER
1112 FLATBUSH AVENUE
Open 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., except Wed. 6:30 p.m.

Freda's Beauty Shop
PERMANENT WAVES
Croquignole and Spiral
$5.00
Monday to Thursday
Three Items $1.00
7503 Third Avenue Shore Road 5-9482

RIGHT ACTIVITY
expressed in
Mimeographing and Multigraphing
ACCURATE REPORTING CO.
JULIUS A. GOERDELER
391 FULTON STREET Triangle 5-6636

SHOES
ENNA JETTICK
RED CROSS
FLORSHEIM
DR. POSNER'S
BUSTER BROWN
KINGS BOOTERY 7710-5th AVE

MASKIN'S
THE LEADING GREETING CARD SHOP
and
DENNISON PARTY FAVORS
1023 Flatbush Ave., near Loew's Kings

HILDA WYNANDS
Beauty Salon
Permanent Waving
All Lines of Beauty Culture
3 Special Items, $1.00
Monday to Thursday
276 72ND STREET SHORE ROAD 5-9190

George C. Herbst & Son
Fred H. Herbst
Funeral Directors
6741 FIFTH AVENUE
Atlantic 5-4860

Jane Bates Jones
Millinery Importer
$5.95 and up
736 Flatbush Avenue
Tel. 3827 Buckminster

Manhattan

DISPENSING OPTICIANS
KOHNSTAMM--WOLFE
Incorporated
12 EAST 46TH STREET
(Between 5th and Madison)
NEW YORK CITY

Furniture Repaired
Entire Suites Renovated, Remodeled, Polished and Cleaned
Antique Furniture Restored
We Go Anywhere
Carl W. Schwabe
207 West 10th St., N. Y. C. CH. 3-7458

Addressing Typewriting Mailing
Multigraphing Mimeographing
EVER-READY LETTER SERVICE
15 E. 40th St. Lexington 2-3092 N. Y. C.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan
(Continued)

The Funeral Church Inc.
TRafalgar 7-8200
Beautiful chapel available without additional charge
Broadway at 66th St., New York
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

DRESSES, KNIT SUITS
Fall models. Originally sold for $10.00 up, wholesale. While they last we will dispose of them for .. 5.00
St. Leon, 1410 Broadway, cor. 39th St., 29th fl.

MARGARET HARVEY
Wash. Hts. Successors to 7-1027
Louis Hart CLEANER DYER
521 W. 181st ST., N. Y.

BARBER SERVICE
ANYWHERE IN NEW YORK
OUR EXPERTS WILL CALL AT YOUR OFFICE OR HOME.
THE BARCLAY BARBER SHOP
BARCLAY HOTEL
111 East 48th Street WI 2-5900

EVERY KNOWN TYPE OF INSURANCE
ARTHUR H. COHEN INC.
100 E. 42nd ST. AS/H 4-4980

Staten Island

MARINERS HARBOR

WEISSGLASS GOLD SEAL MILK
Delivered at your door at 13c per quart.
Sealed for Your Protection.
WEISSGLASS DAIRIES, Inc.
2014 Forest Avenue, Mariners Harbor
Telephone Gibraltar 2-6600

NEW DORP

Madelyn Roberts Dress Shop
93 TENTH STREET, NEW DORP
DONGAN HILLS 6-2928

PEEKSKILL

H. C. VOUGHT
Furniture ● Floor Coverings
Shades ● Awnings
PHONE 1619 225 N. DIVISION ST.

PORT CHESTER

Do You Knit?
If Not, Why Not?
SAVE MONEY
KNIT ONE YOURSELF
Free Instructions. Prices Very Reasonable.
Located with Schwartz the Florist
Stephany's Yarn Shop
132 North Main St. Port Chester, N. Y.
Near Embassy Theatre—Tel. 174

THE BEAUTY BOX
Hair Stylist
Permanent Wave Specialist
New Broad St. 237 Westchester Ave.
Phone 3306 Phone 3303

POUGHKEEPSIE

Famed "TRAVELO"
Sweaters
A New Price Line
$3.95
for men and women. All wool, sizes 36 to 46, in Navy, Mars and Ger.
MEN'S DEPT.
Luckey Platt & Co.

THERESA BAKE SHOP
Cooler Weather
Is here—so
Pumpkin Pies and Apple Dumplings

ARTCRAFT-PRESS
Commercial Printing
22 Barclay Street Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Paul E. Hankinson, Mgr.
TELEPHONE 3874-J

Satisfaction Guaranteed When You Call 4501
MAJOR & KAY LAUNDRY
14 LIBERTY STREET

Smith Brothers Restaurant
The OYSTER BAR is now open for the Season.

ROCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
390 Grand Avenue
Telephone Culver 515—9-12 noon
HAVE you heard about the latest development in permanent waving. The new Frederics 50% Cooler Method is the greatest advantage ever in permanent waving.
Call Stone 2723
MAY RYAN
80 EAST AVENUE ROOM 210

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

GLENWOOD 1240
FARMEN FOR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow.
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

McCONNELL MILK & ICE CO.
PITTSFORD N. Y.
Sweet, Fresh, Rich Milk
with a distinctive flavor
Order a trial today of real Pasteurized Milk. Delivered everywhere in Rochester.
MONROE 6616

ZOTOS JAMAL
Machineless Permanent Waves
Soft Water Shampoos
French Method Haircutting
ROLPH HAIRDRESSING
631 Thurston Road Genesee 2120

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
Lunches, Dinners, Candy, Soda, Gifts, Tourist Information
No Liquor No Jazz
AT 38-40 EAST AVENUE

FIRE INSURANCE AUTO
E. S. BOHACHEK, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S. at Court
Dividends Never Less Than 20%

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
GLENWOOD 144

MORTGAGE MONEY
New York Life Insurance Company funds are always available for conservative loans on residential, apartment and business properties, in Rochester area. Reasonable rates and prompt service assured.
Rentals—Sales—Mortgages—Insurance
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Corporation
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

Monroe 2722 537 Averill Ave.
CARL F. PHILLIPS
PAINTING, CARPENTRY
PAPER HANGING
Now is the best time for your outside job.
ESTIMATES GLADLY GIVEN

COMPLETE AUTO SERVICE
"Terms to suit your needs"
Goodrich Tires Brake Service
Goodrich Batteries Gasoline—Oil
Radios—Accessories
GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES
EAST MAIN STREET AT UNION

ELDER'S MARKET
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
527 Monroe Avenue Monroe 1050

J. E. Thompson
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

RYE

Theodore Fremd's Market
The Finest Meats and Poultry
Phone 153-152 PURCHASE ST.

Fuel Oil, Coal, Cement
Blue stone for driveways and walks
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

Phone Rye 671 Residence 1238
SUZANNE GEDNEY
Real Estate and Insurance
19 Purchase St. Rye, N. Y.

SCARSDALE

Scarsdale 3355 "Exclusive but Inexpensive"
The Ross Tailors and Furriers
COMPLETE FANCY CLEANING and DYEING
Custom Made Suits a Specialty
We Call and Deliver Promptly
8 ROSS ROAD

For Your Printing
SCARSDALE NEW YORK
The Printer Wick
Telephone 2222

For INSURANCE
Consult FRANZ SIGEL
Vice President and General Manager
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
HARWOOD BUILDING Phone 2100

Bone Meal for Tulip Bulbs
Grass Seed—This is the best time of the year to RE-SEED LAWNS.
MAZDAS for Shorter Days
WALTER A. HOBLIN, Inc.
1 Garth Rd., Scarsdale, N. Y. Tel. 3454

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE
(Continued)

BARNARD'S PHARMACY
GARTH ROAD
Special Offer for Limited Period
Box of
POTTER & MOORE'S MITCHAM LAVENDER
Soap and Dainty Lavender Sachet Handkerchiefs. Most acceptable as gift or prize, $1.
Phone Scarsdale 3433

COMPLETE AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE
Tires and Accessories—Battery and Ignition
Monitor Service Stations
PURE OIL Products
Scarsdale Branch EAST PARKWAY Tel. Scarsdale 3422
Hartsdale Branch CENTRAL AVE. Tel. W. P. 9119
Complete Lubrication Service

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8866

SCHENECTADY

Nu Back
TRADE-MARK
Foundation Garments
With or Without Inner-Belts
$3.50 to $10
THE CARL CO.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

We carry a full line of HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
We carry a FULL line of
BATTLE CREEK PRODUCTS
and a full line of
STAPLE GROCERIES
H. S. BARNEY CO.
Phone 4-4811

A THOUGHT for SCHENECTADY SHOPPERS
417 State St. Tel. 4-7711
YOU ALWAYS pay too much regardless of the price if you do not get Quality! REMEMBER Merchandise from the Wallace Company—that fine store in Schnectady—always bears the stamp of Quality and Reliability
The WALLACE CO.
Gifts—Prizes
Toys—Games
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 STATE STREET

SYRACUSE

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

R & R CHICKEN and PUDDINGS READY COOKED
Groceries Meats Fruits Vegetables
MAPSTONE BROS.
1911 SOUTH SALINA STREET

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

Life Insurance and Annuities
JOHN G. WINTSCH, C. L. U.
PHOENIX MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO.
of
HARTFORD, CONN.
822 Chimes Building Tel. 3-8187

SAVE COAL
Buy Storm Sash
WOOD GLASS CO.
125, 127 James Street Tel. 2-1107

STORAGE MOVING PACKING
KING STORAGE WAREHOUSE, Inc.
PHONE 2-6191

Open Evenings Telephone 2-6247
Crandall Music Studio
Private Instruction in
TENOR-BANJO, MANDOLIN, UKULELE, HAWAIIAN-GUITAR, GUITAR, PIANO-ACCORDION AND SAXOPHONE
314 Montgomery Street

UTICA

INSULATE!
Your home or church against summer's heat or winter's cold with
EAGLE FLINT-ROCK WOOL
Rock Wool Insulation Corporation
252 Genesee Street Utica 4-0952

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 45 years
809 CORNELIA ST Phones 4-3175
Style Moderate Price Quality
IRVING H. IRION
Millinery
200 Genesee St. Utica, N. Y.

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

The Fashion Center of Utica
D. PRICE & CO.
MODERN FASHIONS for MODERN WOMEN
Genesee at Devereaux

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
Just Back of Grace Church UTICA N. Y.

WATERTOWN

G. W. White & Son
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

WHITE PLAINS

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call White Plains 8832, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 to 11 daily, except Saturdays.
Look for Westchester Display Advertising in the News Section.

Just the Good Old Fashioned Things, Made and Baked by Women's Hands
Come and see us at our new kitchen and watch your baked goods made.
BRADBURY'S of WESCHESTER
35A Mamaroneck Avenue
Service to your door. Tel. W. P. 9330

Hair, Hands, Face Cosmetics
Ruth Seymour Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
173 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. W. P. 7213

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON
Oil Croquignole
Permanents $5 up
(Including Hair Cut, Shampoo, Finger Wave)
BEAUTY SERVICE
201 S. LEXINGTON AVE. Tel. 10463-W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
G. Y. FENTON CO.
96 EAST POST ROAD TEL. 4238

LADIES
Tailored Garments
Fall Models and Materials Are Now Being Shown
Alterations, Remodeling, Fur Repairing
PROJANSKYS
146 East Post Road Tel. W. P. 1129

RADIOS — Washers
Sales—Service
All Makes Call
WHITE PLAINS 2012
RAY KLINE INC.
75 MAMARONECK AVENUE

KNITTING?
Instructions given free with materials purchased. Made to Order Dresses, Coats, Suits.
Gerard's
118 Mamaroneck Ave.
Tel. W. P. 3223

Before Starting
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Move to Arm Cuban Women In Reserve Corps Contrasts With Support of Arbitration

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

The women of Cuba are suggested as the source of material for an armed reserve military force. In fact, already some 500 enthusiastic feminists have been enrolled. The goal is set at 10,000, but as time goes on the number probably will be increased.

No more surprising idea has come out of Cuba since the island sought political freedom from the United States during 1902. No more paradoxical plan could be concocted at a time when other Cuban women are lending their support to the peaceful arbitration of international affairs.

On Sept. 4, Col. Fulgencio Batista, head of the Cuban army, inspected the 500 enrolled feminine reservists. They were uniformed and lined up before him at Camp Columbia in preparation for a battalion review to be held on Oct. 10. The excuse for their being assembled was they must be trained to co-operate with the army when national sovereignty, republican form of government, and the island's normal life were threatened.

Supervision Outlined

That they should have been called together at so late a date to help protect the normal life of the island and to help preserve a republican form of government may, to some persons, seem ridiculous. However, such is what they were told, besides being informed that the entire reserve force would be commanded by 12 supervisors or lieutenant colonels to include the wife of Colonel Batista and the wives of the 11 army officers next in rank.

Somehow the visualization of a Cubanas amazonas is rather difficult for the northerner. It is not easy to picture the smiling señoras and señoritas garbed in khaki shirts, bow ties, leather belts of the Sam Browne type and caps and heavy shoes. True, ages ago the Greeks ran across a nation of female warriors; but the transplanting of Cuban women from the duties of home life to the requirements of a military existence stretches the imagination to the point of snapping.

In the first place, Cuba has no apparent need of a women's armed reserve force. And, in the second place, the Cuban Women's Party roundly resents the idea. Party leaders are reported as declaring such a force would be used as a tool of military cliques desiring to control Cuban politics for years to come. The force of this argument will be found in the fact that Cuban governments have remained in power or fallen according to the disposition of the army.

Independence Sought

It might be well to recall that once upon a time the women of Latin America inquired, How do the women of the United States manage to be so free and independent? "We are told," they explained, "that independence means hard work under office conditions on the same terms as men, without special concessions to femininity. We want a similar independence, for we would take our places along with the men, and we would work for the cultural and economic advancement of our countries."

Certain nations among the southern group have called for specially trained women. They have seen to it that their women have been given the opportunity to receive degrees in law, medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, engineering, architecture, fine arts and philosophy. Likewise the diplomatic service and philanthropic organizations have sought for capable girls. And finally, women who speak two or more languages have commanded high salaries.

It was only recently that the central committee of the United Study of Foreign Missions declared, "an awakening sense of the meaning of life and the destiny of the (Latin-American) women is bringing discontent with the former ideals of a smattering of education for girls. . . . There is a growing conviction that civilization cannot be saved if only half educated and half illiterate. . . . Whatever grandparents may think, the younger women are eager to prove that they can fly as high as their brothers."

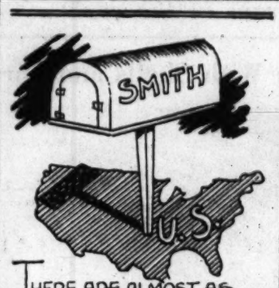
Goal of Suffrage

As one scans the Caribbean, Central and South American horizons, there is no difficulty in discovering that the civil and political status of women has gained enough recognition to assure a marked change in the governmental practices of the future. The discovery is one of the heartening things encouraging women to continue their struggle for suffrage. The struggle has gone on for many years, and has been directed against the very thing that a military leader in Cuba seemingly now proposes: women organized and armed to help continue favored governments in power.

Women in times of armed invasion could be of service without having gone through a period of military training and without having been sworn to obey the orders of regular army officers. Today and for a time to come there are and will be opportunities for women to lend practical assistance to their respective countries without dressing up in uniforms and wearing Sam Browne belts. The turbulent but socially minded student movement, the increasing sympathy with the Russian experiment, and the strong inclination toward national self-sufficiency are situations important enough to require the best thought that women can produce.

G. H. C.

Worth Knowing



THERE ARE ALMOST AS MANY SMITHS (1,439,000) IN THE U.S. AS THE COMBINED POPULATION OF NEVADA, WYOMING, DELAWARE, VERMONT, AND NEW HAMPSHIRE, (1,460,000 IN ALL)

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

98

Check (√) Yes or No

1. Is the following quotation taken from the Bible: "The love of money is the root of all evil"? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

2. Does the present sale of electric refrigerators indicate that times are better? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

3. Does Lithuania have any seacoast? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

4. The thirty-fifth verse of the eleventh chapter of John has only two words: "Jesus wept." Does any other verse in the Bible have only two words? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

5. "Having come of age, Mr. Jones took his grandson into partnership with him." Does this sentence conform to the rules of good English? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

6. Is the highest point in South America higher than the highest point in North America? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

7. Is the square of 11 larger than the cube of 5? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

8. Was the poem beginning "Blow, blow, thou winter wind," written by Shakespeare? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

9. Is the Ohio River longer than the Arkansas? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

10. Would it be correct to say that the population of the British Empire exceeds 400,000,000? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found in a Box Among the Advertisements]

Daily Features

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Baby Cab Service

ONE young woman has collected some baby carriages of varying sizes and thoroughly cleansed them. She can be seen stationed at a large park entrance each mid-morning and afternoon with these cabs for rental. Mothers driving about the park may leave their cars and take the youngest member of their family through the park, with a chance for the older children to see the sights. Out-of-town visitors who come to view the park have found this cab service to be well worth their patronage.

In Lighter Vein

Lifelike

"All the mechanical toys you make seem to be very successful," said the visitor.

"Yes," said the inventor. "I've had only one failure."

"What was the matter with it?" asked the visitor.

"Too lifelike. It was a toy tramp, and it wouldn't work," came the reply.—*Grit.*

Hm-m!

Howell: "Much depends on the formation of early habits."

Powell: "I know it. When I was a baby my mother hired a woman to wheel me about, and I have been pushed for money ever since."—*Pearson's.*

—Tit-Bits

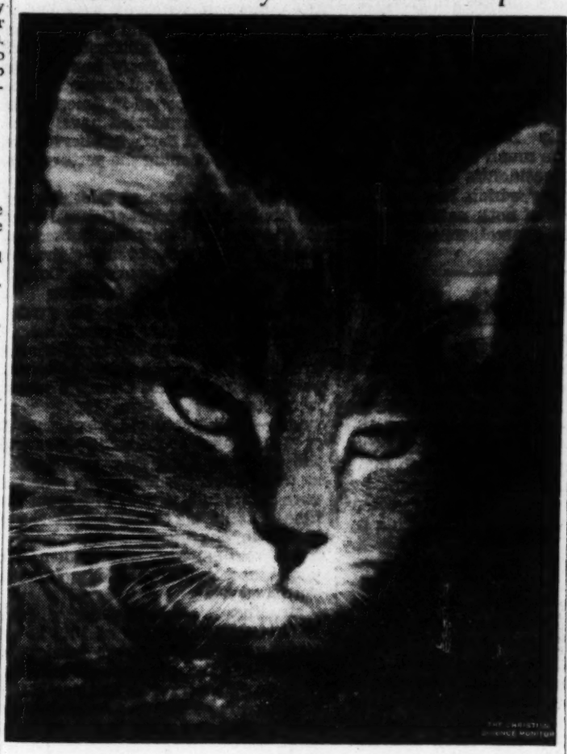
Host (Collector of Period Furniture): "How do you like that? It's Queen Anne."

Friend: "No—really? I always thought that was your aunt."

Quotation for Today

EVERY man is furnished, if he will heed it, with wisdom necessary to steer his own boat, if he will not look away from his own to see how his neighbor steers his.—EMERSON.

'Please Go 'Way and Let Me Sleep'



The Snooze Was Interrupted Only Long Enough for Dale Cunningham of Huntington Park, Calif., to Record a Cat Nap for the Monitor Camera Club.

Brevities

Florence (Ala.) Herald: A recent book is entitled "How to Spend Money." It has no doubt had a good sale in Washington.

Chester (Penna.) Times: Perhaps those Alaska pioneers will be shipped down to Florida for the winter.

Punch: A fashion note says that leopard skins are to be very popular this winter. Especially among leopards.

Toledo Blade: Europe owes the United States enough to pay our crime-bill for a whole year.

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Noadiah the Prophetess

WHEN the Jews were rebuilding the walls of Jerusalem under the direction of Nehemiah, the Samaritans and others did all that they could to delay the work and to intimidate the Jewish leader. Thus we find that on one occasion they hired Shemaiah to seek to persuade Nehemiah that his personal safety demanded that he should hold a conference with his foes in the sacred temple at Jerusalem—a proceeding which would have been equivalent to arrant sacrilege.

Shemaiah's words were readily supported by Noadiah the prophetess, and by certain other prophets, though the context leaves it uncertain whether or not they, like Shemaiah, were actually swayed by the promise of Samaritan gold. Nehemiah at once realized that a trap had been laid for him, and refused to entertain the suggestion; proceeding to call down condemnation upon "the prophetess Noadiah and the rest of the prophets" who had so easily forgotten the responsibilities of their sacred calling (see Nehemiah 6:10-14).

Daily Anecdote

Thrills

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

LONGFELLOW'S first poem was entitled "Mr. Finney's Turnip." His first poem to be printed was "The Battle of Lovell's Pond."

Near the farm of the boy's maternal grandfather there was a small lake called "Lovell's Pond." In Colonial days a battle between the settlers and the Indians was fought near the pond. When Longfellow was 13 he celebrated this battle in a poem, and was well-nigh overcome with joy when the poem was printed in the Gazette, without signature.

He read the printed lines again and again, delicious thrills of pride chasing themselves up and down his spine. That evening, still proud and happy, he went to see his friend Frederick Mellen, son of the judge. During the evening somebody spoke of poetry, and the judge, reminded of the poem in the Gazette, took up the paper. "Did you see the piece in today's paper," he asked. "Very stiff; remarkably stiff. Moreover, it's all borrowed; every word of it."

So speedily did the young poet meet with that arbitrator of cold facts, the Critic!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Sister-in-Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Joliet, N. Y.

SOME years ago a young naval architect left his native Sweden to make his way in the United States. When he had obtained a position, he sent for his sister, who was especially dear to him.

After a period of learning English she took a course of training and became a graduate nurse.

Years passed. The man, now married, became successful and well known in his field of work, and his sister practiced her profession faithfully. After 30 years she retired from her work and went back to her homeland for a visit. While she was there her brother passed away in America. He left no will, but he had often expressed to his wife his intention to give his sister an annual amount which would, with her own savings, enable her to live comfortably anywhere she might choose.

It was found that his funds were invested in securities which proved worthless. His wife, however, had money in her own right. She now regularly sends the amount which her husband had planned to give his sister. There is no legal obligation, no written word of compulsion—rather is it the generous expression of a loving heart.

For the Scrapbook

Oh all wide places, far from feverous towns!
Great shining seas! pine forests! mountains wild!
Rock-bosomed shores! rough heaths! and sheep-cropt downs!
Vast pallid clouds! blue spaces undefiled!
Room! give me room! give loneliness and air,
Free things and plenteous in your regions fair.
—*George MacDonald.*

Believe in God and immortality! . . . There is no death in the world except forgetfulness.

Everything that loves and has loved to death meets again.—*Mazzini.*

Patience and gentleness are power.—*Leigh Hunt.*

Cartoons of the Week

—Sykes in Newark Ledger
A Guardian of the Faith.

—Swelgert in San Francisco Chronicle
Hard to Turn Back!

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
What Depression?

—Swelgert in San Francisco Chronicle
That's What Makes It Hard to Stop Him.

What's Going On in the Arts

Alice Frye Leach

THE Copley Society of Boston, 296 Commonwealth Avenue, presents paintings by Alice Frye Leach for the initial exhibition of the year. Portraits and outdoor scenes comprise the display.

The painter has imbued her pictures with a fine sentiment. She has dwelt upon the features which promote a poetic atmosphere. Arbors and vistas, courtyards, cloisters, towers are subjects which make enjoyable compositions. Mrs. Leach paints them with a conscientious hand; she is painstaking, and immune to ideas which have ruffled the arts in recent years.

The portraits give her wider range, for she seems particularly devoted to characterizing people. She is curious about their natures, eager to bring to the surface their finer, more elevated traits. "The Hand Organ Woman" and "Brother Sebastian" are among the best characterizations. Mrs. Leach has emphasized the racial qualities and made peculiarities of costume count in her design.

Small portraits of her children prove a touching contribution. The mother painting her small child is in itself a subject worthy of depiction. That she can detatch herself sufficiently to catch the correct shapes and tones, forgetting for the moment her attachment to the model, is in itself an accomplishment.

D. A.

The Dance—Steps in Season

PAULINE CHELLIS announces a series of three lectures on the Modern Dance, to be presented at her studio, beginning early in November. The lecturers will be Martha Graham and Doris Humphrey, foremost American dancers, and the distinguished dance critic, John Martin. Exact dates will be furnished later. Her school at 88 Exeter Street opens Sept. 30, with the established courses for children, intermediates, teachers and professionals. Recreation classes will be held on Monday and Thursday evenings each week.

Hans Wiener has just returned from Mexico with much to relate on Mexican dance forms. In addition to his regular courses, classes are announced for professional students, offering intensive work which upon completion will be rewarded with a diploma. His studios are at 18 Newbury Street, Boston, 119 East 17th Street, New York, and at the Mary C. Wheeler School in Providence.

Edouard du Buron is pursuing his individual plans in developing a men's group and in working out Biblical compositions for presentation in churches. He has one new composition nearly ready for production, a "Ritual" in three parts—Invocation, Sacrifice, and Hymn of Joy—in which two of the men will dance with him. The music used is from Honegger's oratorio, "King David." Mr. du Buron plans to lecture on the dance and give dance recitals in various colleges, libraries and museums throughout New England. His Thursday evening At Homes, open to the public without admission charge, at his studio, 1126 Boylston Street, will begin in November. At these gatherings all the arts are represented, in lectures, demonstrations and poetry readings.

Miriam Winslow formally reopens her school at 177 Huntington Avenue, where all branches of the dance are taught, on Oct. 7. She danced with the National Symphony Orchestra in Washington on Aug. 7 and will repeat the performance with them in Boston on Dec. 9 and in Providence on Dec. 10. She has concerts with her dance group scheduled for Worcester, Chicago, and a return engagement at the Washington Irving High School in New York.

Otto Ashermann has not yet been heard from. The last account of him was his intention to study at the Joos School of Ballet in England during August.

M. L.

"Charlemagne"

A film called "Charlemagne," and announced as a satire on modern dictators, tenants the Fine Arts Theater. The frank vulgarity of the piece is not compensated by its satire.

Also on the bill are a Mickey Mouse cartoon, "Two Gun Mickey," and an educational film on fish and caterpillars. The Fox newsreel falls docilely into line with the cloak and suit makers by showing "military" styles, thus doing its bit to promote war-mindedness.

Liberty and Equality Make Hard Struggle

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 26—The objective of the Russian Soviet Government today is for greater equality among the people, and in England the attempt is at greater freedom, according to Dean William F. Russell, of teachers' college, Columbia University, who has just returned here after a personal survey of European conditions lasting several months.

Dean Russell was the American delegate to the international meeting of Directors of Higher Education in Paris last May.

"The world is struggling between the ideas of liberty and equality," he said. "Some governments are sacrificing liberty for equality, some equality for liberty. My belief is that the compromise between the two will be made through education."

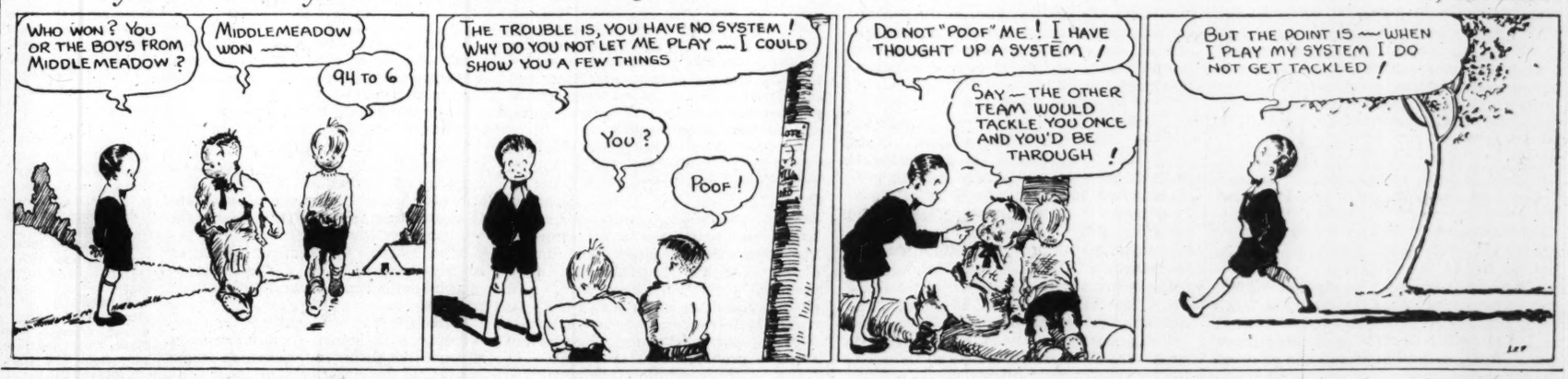
Brownsville Brought To Sea by Channel

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Sept. 26—The dredge Orleans brought the sea to Brownsville yesterday after a journey of almost a year across 17 miles of land, cutting the channel which is to make this city into a seaport.

Two and a half miles back of the Orleans is the dredge Texas, cutting the channel deeper, to a depth of 26 feet. The dredges will be at work two or three months yet, while a $500,000 port terminal is being built.

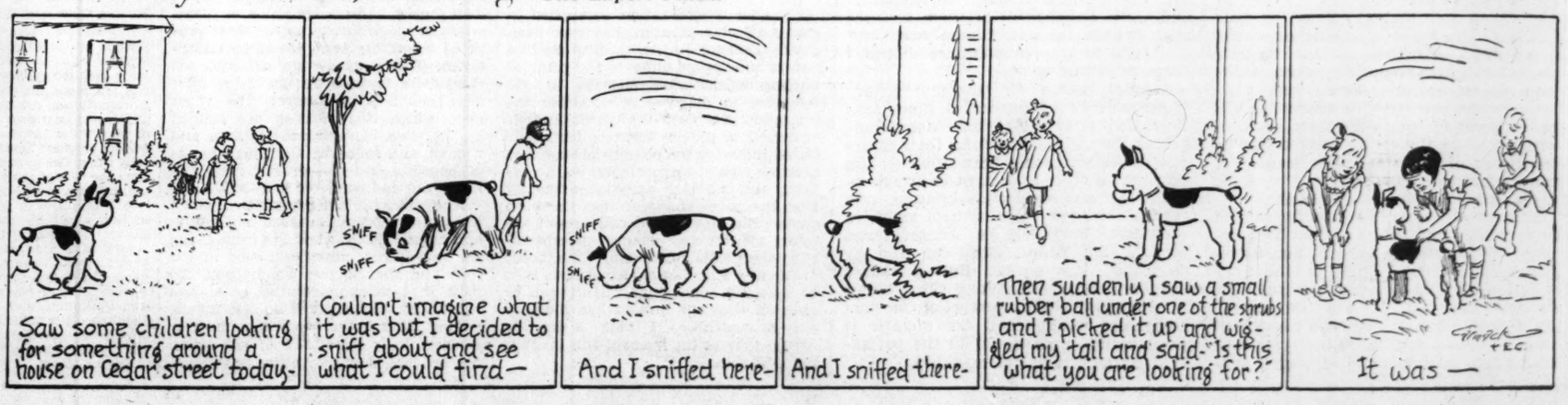
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*There Is Something in That*

By LE PELLEY


WHO WON? YOU OR THE BOYS FROM MIDDLEMEADOW?
MIDDLEMEADOW WON —
94 TO 6
THE TROUBLE IS, YOU HAVE NO SYSTEM! WHY DO YOU NOT LET ME PLAY — I COULD SHOW YOU A FEW THINGS
YOU?
POOF!
DO NOT "POOF" ME! I HAVE THOUGHT UP A SYSTEM!
SAY — THE OTHER TEAM WOULD TACKLE YOU ONCE AND YOU'D BE THROUGH!
BUT THE POINT IS — WHEN I PLAY MY SYSTEM I DO NOT GET TACKLED!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Expert Finder*

By CARMACK


Saw some children looking for something around a house on Cedar street today-
SNIFF SNIFF
Couldn't imagine what it was but I decided to sniff about and see what I could find—
SNIFF SNIFF
And I sniffed here-
And I sniffed there-
Then suddenly I saw a small rubber ball under one of the shrubs and I picked it up and wiggled my tail and said-"Is this what you are looking for?"
It was —

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Detour to War

DONNING the munitions-control uniform which has been tailored out of the new American neutrality cloth, Uncle Sam becomes one of the world's most imposing "traffic cops." For his guidance President Roosevelt has just proclaimed a list of road rules.

Under these, makers of munitions must register with the Secretary of State before November 29, after which date the use of world traffic lanes for the shipment of munitions out of American ports will be controlled by a licensing system. The road rules also say when the traffic officer shall signal "stop" to certain lines of traffic which, if allowed to proceed unchecked, would surely carry Americans right into another crash like the one into which they coasted in 1917.

The rules are all right as far as they go. They are based on categories contained in the draft arms convention under consideration by the Disarmament Conference at Geneva. They would prevent American export of the more obviously murderous military equipment in the event of hostilities between foreign countries. They do not go far enough, however, to insure the stoppage of more than a part of the commercial cavalcade in which nations march to war ahead of their soldiers. Cotton could still move in baleful bales, wheat pour into the ruddy stream of war commerce, after the restrictions outlined by the President were in effect. Loans could still pave the road with unneutral intentions.

In its program for peace in the Pacific this newspaper stressed the need of a new declaration on neutrality which would close these gaps in the antiwar dyke. The embargo there put forward included not weapons alone but "loans and goods." It is most necessary that the American people keep alert to the holes in neutrality as it has been developed up to now, and that they be on guard lest the banning of trade in those things which are most hideous to the imagination—the actual tools of carnage—dissipate the impetus behind demands for a war-proof policy.

As long as there is a chance of investing in foreign wars there is a chance of fighting in them to save the investment. As long as any trade with belligerents is tolerated Americans are tolerating the probability of entanglement in foreign disputes. This is the plain and commercially unpleasant fact about war business.

In so far as the neutrality law narrows the road along which this business must travel it helps Uncle Sam to perform his duties as traffic officer. But in its present incomplete form it can be regarded only as one step toward a real safety zone of neutrality. It closes the highway to some war-bound interests. But for the nation as a whole it points actually to a detour.

America's New Banking System

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT is often surprising in his appointments. But his decision to make Marriner S. Eccles the chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System was fully expected. Mr. Eccles is at present governor of the old Federal Reserve Board. It was at his inspiration that the thoroughgoing changes in the Reserve System have been made. Though they were toned down a great deal by Senator Carter Glass, nevertheless, in the final act, Mr. Eccles's theories prevailed. Therefore it is fitting that the philosopher should be given the more important task of administrator.

The chief change in the system is the advance in Washington's control over credit policy and policy makers. The old Federal Reserve Board was the nexus joining the twelve more or less autonomous Federal Reserve Banks. Each of them had nine directors, three of whom were appointed by the board in Washington. The nine elected their own governors, or chief executive officers, who could serve any number of years.

Under the new line-up the local appointment of six out of the nine directors is left undisturbed. But the hand of Washington has been extended to the office of governor as well as to the appointment of the three remaining directors. In future the governor, now to be called president, must be approved by the Board of Governors in Washington, and his term is limited to five years.

If Governor Eccles's ideas had prevailed, the control from Washington would have been tighter. So would the centralization of credit policy. In this particular there was another compromise, but the changes do not seriously detract from the centralization that was proposed in the original Eccles bill. Control of credit is vested in a so-called open market committee. This will have the power of buying or selling government securities in the market, operations which respectively push money into the market and draw it out.

Under the new law this committee will be composed of twelve members, seven of whom will be the entire membership of the Board of Governors. The decision of the committee, moreover, will now be mandatory upon the Reserve Banks.

This growth of centralization in control of personnel and policy has not been opposed by the states' righters. For, as regards money, the fathers of the Constitution put this in the hands of the Federal Congress. It was the states' righters in other spheres who turned out to be the most doughty fighters for centralization in monetary, or credit, control. They have had a vigorous leader in Governor Eccles. Mr. Eccles is a westerner, a Mormon from Utah, with a splendid record of successful banking behind him. Not that successful banking has anything to do with successful central banking, for the two professions are as different as those of builder and architect. Governor Eccles's record, nevertheless, inspires the confidence of practical folk. His central banking philosophy has yet to be proven by experience. He believes that central banking has a function to perform as a kind of compensating agent in the ups and downs of the business cycle. When business is going down, then the credit mechanism must be geared up. When business is going up, then the credit mechanism must be slowed down.

The responsibility resting upon his shoulders will not be much less than that resting upon the President's own shoulders. As a newspaper which has backed him in his advocacy of both national and conscious monetary control, we wish him well in his new post.

Stop That Rocket!

THOSE who live on the shores of Dover, England, well-known terminal for cross-channel swimmers, have a surplus of good will for sports enthusiasts flying or swimming from France to Britain. But they draw the line at catching skyrockets. An experiment in which mail would be sent from France to England by rocket was abandoned recently when Doverites joined their French cousins in protest.

Ordinarily, English people are sympathetic with inventors. Recall their welcome to a strange contraption flying the Channel for the first time twenty-six years ago, or the "engines" run by steam, which James Watt developed. But a stationary steam engine or a pilot-guided sky vehicle is as safe as grandma's spice cake compared with a rocket that starts out without deciding on a landing place.

American experimenters are perhaps getting less publicity for their contributions toward travel by rocket ships, but they would doubtless gain as much as their European rivals if they decided to send their craft from Long Island to Connecticut instead of pointing them out to sea. And while the American Rocket Society under Edward Pendray works on Long Island, Prof. Robert H. Goddard under a Guggenheim grant seeks to develop a new type of rocket projectile in a secluded section of New Mexico.

His work in the past has been centered around developing a highly explosive fuel of liquid oxygen and gasoline for the "power plant" of his craft. Successful in this to the extent that his rockets attain speeds of 700 miles per hour, his latest work involves the perfecting of a stabilizer controlling the rocket in flight. That progress is being made and that aviation is definitely interested is attested by Colonel Lindbergh's visit to Roswell, N. M., followed by the announcement that the Guggenheim Foundation, for which he is technical adviser, will continue support of Dr. Goddard's experiments.

It is the uncertainty as to where such craft will choose to land that makes rockets so little popular today, but it is this particular question that American investigators are stressing in experiments with parachutes released after rocket power is spent, and in development of radio direction controls.

Protection for Cinema

HAS the time come when Mr. Charles Chaplin and other cinema artists should be as effectively protected by a law of copyright as are, for example, Mr. Eugene O'Neill and Mr. Hugh Walpole? This is, in the first place, a matter of elementary justice; and, in the second, the absence of such protection robs the film of what might be one of its unique merits in the realm of dramatic entertainment.

A performance upon the stage is lost the moment it has been given, except for the memories which the audience takes away from the theater; but a performance given upon the screen can be preserved and used for the delectation of audiences for an indefinite period. In the nature of things there is no essential reason why, for example, Mr. Chaplin's performance in "The Gold Rush" should not be as permanent a possession of mankind as is Da Vinci's "Mona Lisa" or Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice."

Yet, according to the British Film Institute, "The Gold Rush" is now as irrevocably lost as are the vanished books of Livy. So are many other famous films, including "The Covered Wagon," "Metropolis," and "Last Laugh," all of them pictures made within the last fifteen years and still vivid in the remembrance of thousands of picture-goers.

A chief reason for this unnecessary impermanence of celebrated films, says the institute, is the fact that cinema companies themselves find it in their interests to destroy rather than preserve film positives in order to prevent their exploitation by unscrupulous exhibitors, who "pirate" or show them without right, as dishonest publishers a century ago brought Sir Walter Scott to ruin by "pirating" his novels. But nowadays authors are protected by an effective law of copyright; similar protection for film companies would impel the impulse to preservation, and so add to the permanent esthetic riches of mankind.

Ironic Victory

Book News of the Day

SLOGANS sometimes shape the course of history. Epigrams magnify it. Charles J. Dutton's biography of the victor in the Battle of Lake Erie, OLIVER HAZARD PERRY (New York: Longmans Green. $3.50), proves this point. The memory of man and episode are perpetuated by that famous message, "We have met the enemy and they are ours."

The account of Perry's boyhood and early sea service is unimpressive. His first American ancestors were Quakers to whom the New World offered a seeming refuge from war and religious strife. To Oliver Hazard Perry and his four brothers it offered naval careers at a particularly stormy period in American history. Two sisters married naval officers. Commodore M. C. Perry, brother of Oliver, won fame for opening the ports of Japan to American trade.

Oliver went to sea as midshipman in the Rhode Island frigate General Greene at the age of thirteen, subsequently joined the Adams, twenty-eight guns, transferred to the renowned Constitution, flagship of the squadron before Tripoli, and advanced to the grade of lieutenant at the age of seventeen.

The book is more historical than biographical. Up to the Great Lakes campaign, Perry does not assume a particularly imposing stature. He was only twenty-seven years old when the War of 1812 began. The following year he won the battle of Lake Erie. He passed on at thirty-four. Seemingly his best years were before him. A man who spent more than half of his young life at sea absorbed in the monotonous isolation of naval routine, and who seldom wrote letters, doesn't give the biographer much sea room.

Mr. Dutton's background of events leading up to the War of 1812 is quite significant. "All wars are ironical and stupid," the author remarks, "none more so than this one. The popular rallying cry was 'Free Trade and Sailors' Rights.' Yet the war was made by the South and West, sections of the country which never had a ship or a sailor. What the war party wanted was the annexation of Canada. In the East the country was against the war. Rhode Island, Perry's own state, did not cast a single vote for it, nor did Delaware or Connecticut."

The idea of building a fleet on the Lakes with which to gain control of those inland waterways was not Perry's. He did, however, comprehend the strategic significance of the campaign.

It was a stupendous feat. The work was carried out in midwinter. Green timber was turned into ships. Iron for fastenings and equipment was dragged through miles of wilderness from Pittsburgh. The ships were short-handed and many of the crew were backwoodsmen who had never seen a ship before.

The action on Lake Erie is the one outstanding achievement in Perry's brief career. Mr. Dutton devotes a good two thirds of the book to it. Its climactic picturization of Perry is a complete and impressive appraisal. H. T.

In a Class With Shells and Shrapnel

A 500-Year-Old League

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Referring to the article by Roland Hall Sharp published in The Christian Science Monitor on September 3, I take this opportunity to draw your attention to one more attempt to create a League of Peace in Europe, an attempt which was made a century earlier than that by Sully and that had no predecessor as far as the clear definition of its aims and its proposed organization were concerned. I think of the historical League of Peace conceived and advanced by George Podèbrad, the Czech King of the fifteenth century.

The purpose of King George's league was to unite the Christian princes of Europe in order to liberate them from the tutelage of Rome and to protect them against the Turkish menace that was strongly felt in Europe at the time. The members of the league were asked to give up completely their right to wage war independently, that right being left to the decision of the league. All members took upon themselves the obligation not to wage war among themselves, whatever their conflicts and quarrels might be. All such disputes could be solved only by the organs of the league.

On the other hand, the league protected its members against attacks by such states as were not members of the league. The first preoccupation of the league would be to settle eventual conflicts between a member and a nonmember country amicably. If this friendly method failed, the league would use all its power. Finally, the league would endeavor to prevent wars between nonmembers even without being invited to do so. In case a friendly intervention would fail, the league would be ready to participate in the war for peace on the side of the opponent who proved himself willing to desist from waging war and to submit the dispute to the decision of the league.

The principal organ of the league was to be the Collegium. The first meeting was to be held in Basel, Switzerland, and the subsequent assemblies would be transferred successively to all federated countries. The vote was to be given according to nations, all votes being equal, and the decisions of the league were to be taken sometimes on a majority of votes and sometimes unanimously in accordance with the nature of the dispute dealt with. The League of Peace of King George was to have its own treasury and its own officials employed not permanently but by turns from the countries in which the league met.

The Collegium held the highest power within the league. It admitted new members, arranged the rules, decided on peace or war, on the strength of the army to be put in the fields, directed the whole military action, etc. It further directed the collection of the funds which constituted the income of the league, appointed the federal tribunals and exercised all legislative power of the league. The budget of the league was to consist of the tithe of the church, together with a three-days' income of every prince and his subjects. The treasurer of the league was authorized to collect these contributions even by resorting to force, should the members be reluctant in fulfilling their obligations.

The first European king to be won to this plan was the King of Poland, in 1462. The subsequent negotiations for the organization of the league, carried on by a special mission of Czechs sent to Paris, found there were many obstacles in their way, and this radical scheme, advanced in the heart of troubled Europe as early as 500 years ago, was finally frustrated, to be taken up again, although in a somewhat different form, a century later, and finally to be realized in our days.

New York, N. Y. J. HANC

Anyone's Laboratory

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There seems to be abroad a few generally accepted untruthful statements concerning inventions and inventors. One or two of these appeared in a recent letter published in the Monitor by Mr. Elbert M. Cormack. I would like to clarify these. In referring to this country, he states, "Most of our inventions are achieved by engineers on a salary basis, not," says he, "by individuals working for themselves." Available data refutes this.

The number of patents bought annually by large organizations from the small independent inventors are surprisingly large. Research departments are splendid and imperative factors in our industry, they make many improvements, and changes, take out many patents, reach the front pages, but they cannot yet acclaim motherhood to many of our greater inventions or inventors.

As example, take the big du Pont organization, which with their dozens of products, expensive laboratories, high-salaried research staffs, recently announced that they had only originated one of their many well-known items. The others were bought up or acquired through mergers with smaller concerns. No, sir, necessity is still mother to invention, and that is anyone's laboratory.

Chicago, Ill. CHAS. TYLER

Rudeness in Box Offices

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It would be interesting to know how many persons are kept from attending the theater because of the lack of courtesy that is sadly only too prevalent among its employees.

A telephone inquiry at department stores, transportation ticket offices and hotels usually meets courteous response, but the voice of the theater ticket office telephone operator seldom registers anything but annoyance. Except when ticket racks are emptying slowly, then the tone of reply becomes strangely more ingratiating. But when business is good the would-be customer who wants a little information about his purchase is obviously regarded—and usually treated—as a nuisance.

Admitting that some theatergoers forget that all seats cannot be "on the aisle in the center," the fact remains that the box office is the point of contact between the theater and the public, and that the impatient attitude too often exhibited by ticket sellers and telephone operators actually keeps many timid persons away.

Sharon, Mass. WILLIAM R. MACDONALD

North . . South . . East . . West

With Emphasis on Abstinence

By Frank L. Perrin

NOW there has been organized and officially launched what is to be known as the Council For Moderation, Inc. Its purposes and aims are sponsored by such well-known persons as John D. Rockefeller Jr. and Edsel B. Ford, both of whom command great wealth and are recognized as public-spirited and generous contributors to what they believe to be the welfare of the people of their country and the world. Apparently the newly formed council has been set up as a result of the serious and deliberate effort of recognized temperance workers who have endeavored to compose and perhaps compromise the differences of opinion expressed by workers who, seeking ways to counteract the destructive influences of indulgence, have not heretofore agreed as to the means and methods recommended.

To those of an earlier generation who rallied under the banners of the Sons of Temperance, the Independent Order of Good Templars, the Father Matthew Society and similar organizations which taught and encouraged total abstinence, the concession to moderation immediately suggests unpardonable compromise. To the mothers who would again brand liquor as an outlaw and who regard temperance as a synonym of abstinence, and abstinence as connoting absolute prohibition, it may appear as if the door to temptation is being left too far ajar.

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I wonder if moderation, as applied to this particular problem, has ever been clearly defined. Jurists, medical doctors and criminologists differ to the point of uncompromising disagreement in attempting to diagnose or establish intoxication. Not until the person himself or herself, or the physical reaction manifested indicates complete helplessness or absolute lack of responsibility do the experts and scholars agree unanimously that the point of moderation has been passed. But between the extremes of absolute sobriety and complete irresponsibility there should be found, if the theory of the new school of moderationists is to be accepted, some stage when it can be asserted that the drinker has indulged only in moderation. I think it must be agreed that at the moment this chart is not available.

Many of those who once were convinced that national prohibition was the best and only means of dealing with the liquor evil, seem now to have been persuaded that precept, rather than inhibition, is the reasonable persuader and solvent. Leaders, among whom were Mr. Rockefeller himself, lost faith in national prohibition long before the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. It is said to their credit that since repeal they, with others, have sought ways and means of impressing, not merely the theory of moderation, but the wisdom of abstinence, upon the youth of the land.

* * *

An inconspicuous item in a newspaper which came to my desk a day or two ago contained the interesting information that in the United States since the repeal of prohibition the consumption of beer has been 100,000,000 barrels less than during a similar period before prohibition. This, to the brewers and dispensers, indicates not moderation, merely, but abstinence. And so they propose, according to report, to undertake for themselves a campaign of "education" which shall result in making the younger people of America beer conscious, just as the cigarette manufacturers have publicized their product.

Is there, it may pertinently be inquired, a ground of reasonable compromise upon which a thoughtful and discerning people can stand in sincerity and good conscience? Few mothers or wives will be found willing, I think, to enroll their sons, daughters, husbands, or themselves in the school in which these proposed laboratory tests are to be undertaken. The story is too old and too threadbare to be attractive or to offer any possibility of interest. The pages upon which it is written are stained by the tears of orphaned children and widows, and soiled by the rough hands of hopeless and discouraged men who have read and pondered it in solitude.

Who will write the prescription which will define the limit between moderation and excess? Those who have come along the way into a clear realization of the folly and the dangers which beset the path of so-called moderation know, and will testify, that there is no safe middle ground. That is the lesson that must be learned. It is regrettable if the lesson can be learned only by bitter experience.

The Wide Horizon

Gold in the South Seas

By Marc T. Greene

A NEW lure more tangible than that of romance though not altogether unassociated with it is calling men to the islands of the South Seas. In the Fiji group, where once cannibal natives implacably barred the white man's advance and which Darwin thought were "forever lost to civilization," gold has been discovered, and in quantities suggesting a possible rich store.

There is a chance, though prospecting has not yet progressed far enough to make the forecast more than purely speculative, that here in the South Pacific will be developed not only the most romantic, but one of the richest of all gold fields. But even the chance is making gold excitement to run high in the Fijis. Mining experts and hopeful prospectors are arriving on every steamer and more than a dozen exploiting companies have already been formed. Australian and island capital is mostly concerned so far, and the Emperor Mine, at Tavua well into the interior of the island of Viti Levu where once the cannibals roamed, has already produced good gold in sufficient quantities to prove itself.

E. G. Theodore, a former minister in the Australian Government, is chiefly responsible for the development of this mine, and in fact for the discovery of gold in Fiji at all. For Mr. Theodore, despite the scoffing of everybody else, has been insisting for years that there is gold in abundance in Fiji and has persisted in his efforts to reveal it until at last success has been achieved, success on how large and far-reaching a scale is yet to be determined. But the possibilities are admittedly considerable, and they are already focusing the interest of the gold-mining world upon this part of the South Seas.

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Some years ago Australian interests came upon gold deposits in New Guinea, established the most remarkable air service in the world for the purpose of reaching them from the coast, and have now developed a rich and important gold-mining industry in the depths of a jungle never penetrated during the German ownership of the country. And that there is vast and untouched mineral wealth in some, perhaps all of the other volcanic islands of the Pacific seems well within the realm of possibility. The second realization of that possibility, then, is in Fiji.

Curiously enough, the first to benefit in really generous measure by the Fijian discoveries is the owner of a small country inn near the little village of Navua which is only a score of miles by launch from Suva. He is an Englishman who came to the South Seas after the war, like many another. His hotel never prospered, for it was too remote to interest tourists. But about a year and a half ago a Fiji hotel owner who had "pegged" 400 acres of land near the first discoveries reached the conclusion that it was worthless and disposed of it to the young Englishman for £20.

The old story of quick fortune out of the soil was then repeated. For the land on which Mr. Theodore, the Australian, made his rich find adjoined the Englishman's. And when the Laloma Gold Mining Company was formed in Melbourne with a capital of £150,000 the fortunate hotelkeeper received for his 400 acres of what had been thought worthless waste land £10,000 in cash and 30,000 fully paid shares of ten shillings each par value. These were recently quoted on the Melbourne Stock Exchange at £2. Thus the young Englishman, yesterday on the verge of penury, is today worth in the neighborhood of $350,000.

* * *

This is the first authentic story of a fortune in Fiji gold, but there will be others and soon, for there is no doubt at all of the existence of gold in the Fiji Islands. The only question is, how much. But the confidence of experts is disclosed in the existence already of the many companies. The shares of several of these on the Melbourne exchange, have advanced lately from such figures as two and three shillings a share to more than £2. Hundreds of additional acres are being "pegged" daily, adjacent to the district in which the precious metal has already been found in such promising quantities.

The Fiji Government, which has been so well-administered during the last twenty years as to be recognized as one of the model colonial administrations of the world, is scrutinizing the situation carefully in order to prevent "wild cat" mining companies from despoiling the Australian public, already greatly excited over the rich Fijian finds. All the companies so far formed have property staked out and in process of being worked. Indications of gold are everywhere, and it is thought by experts that the whole field is of the "teiluride" character, similar to those of the American West.

Along the Rewa River, which penetrates the heart of Vita Levu, largest island of the group, was the last stand of the Fiji cannibals. They dominated much of the island's interior until as recently as half a century ago. But the Fijian of today has been "tamed," though more by precept and education, secular and spiritual, than by force, until he is one of the most amiable of all the South Sea peoples. So those who come seeking gold in Fiji, and they are coming in numbers and high hopes, will find ready assistance among the natives and no opposition.